THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 46

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Shall U. S. Own Its Railroads?
Germany Holds to Heimwehr
Harrison Fisher Set Ideals
France Still Clings to Gold
Women Like Comic Strips
Greece Sees Insull Wearying

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and the Congress are presented with two plans for federal control of the railroads of the United States. As given in the report of Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, one plan calls for outright government ownership while the other would vest control of consolidated railroad systems in a group of federal corporations. Under the ownership plan the U. S. Railways, Inc., would be set up and the properties would be acquired through bonds of this corporation guaranteed by the Government. Under the other plan there would be a permanent coördinator whose staff members would hold seats on the boards of the several corporations. Mr. Eastman calls any move for immediate rail consolidation unwise—But the revolutionary changes he pictures as early future possibilities will loose oceans of discussion.

* * *

¶ Germany replies to the French aidememoire of Jan. 1. The memorandum handed the French Ambassador, while kept secret, is understood to have immediate bearing upon the disarmament problem. Berlin is believed to hold that Germany is not demanding right to rearm, but points out that the MacDonald plan has already conceded the Reich's right to defensive weapons and more than 100,000 men. The efficiency idea crops out—Germany had rather have its handful of Heimwehr than three times as many militiamen.

* * *

¶ Harrison Fisher, famous portrayer of the American girl, brightened life for millions. His proud beauties who smiled or stared from magazine covers were not actually met with on the street because they did not actually exist. Fisher did not paint mere physical beauty as he saw it, but what beauty said. He believed the American beauty was not regional; she might come from any part of a country all parts of which lived and thought alike. He recognized simplicity as the essence of beauty and the current American girl as the most beautiful of all—Because she is the simplest in dress and in manner.

* * *

¶ France will stick to gold, but it may not have an easy time in doing so. The French press backs the gold position in reply to American dollar devaluation, but is fully aware of the situations to be met. Instead of pushing up prices, France is trying hard to pull certain prices down to avoid inflation of the franc. Gasoline now sells at 62 cents a gallon, nearly 50 cents of the amount going for taxes. Living costs are high; exports decline month by month; the peasant gets a low price for his products—French resourcefulness begins to fight in earnest.

* * *

¶ Canada sees the Dominion-Provincial Conference adjourn a three-day session with small accomplishments. Nine Premiers outline their plans for general improvement, but none musters a majority vote. A royal commission to find ways to mitigate the intolerable burden of indebtedness of the four western provinces is denied, as is a plea for dropping direct relief and returning to public works and wages. The Federal Government gives a little cheer—It will go on helping the provinces if they will go on helping themselves.

* * *

¶ American women readers of newspapers go in strongest for the pictures, cartoons and comic strips. The University of Chicago makes a house-to-house survey and finds some interesting facts. The feminine interest in common crime stories is so slight as to rebuke the prominence given such in the average paper. They turn to news about home, education and fashion three times as often as to crime. News of the world's major affairs is often skipped unless it is made interesting—But is the male reader any brighter because he reads dull stuff?

* * *

¶ Greece, hesitating to extend Samuel Insull's day of grace beyond Jan. 31, sees the refugee Chicago power magnate wearying of his contest. Uncertainties prey upon his thought and he utters words about returning home—It will be less harrowing to face justice than to fight it.

* * *

¶ Plymouth, Mass., halts business and tourist trade around the Pilgrims' Rock to devote itself to the rescue of a too venturesome dog. A crossing tender hears the whine of the suffering animal in a drain pipe under Nelson Street and discovers the near-by culvert through which it had entered. His calls to the dog to come out are answered only by anguished howls and the watchman summons police, firemen and street department. After three hours of street digging the dog is reached and liberated and the mystery of why he would not come out when called is solved—The dachshund had wedged hard and fast when he attempted to turn in the pipe.

They Shout Their Approval

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Citizens of Havana Greet President Mendieta

The New Executive Appears on Balcony of Palace Following His Induction Into Office.

Senate Stiffens Critical Stand On Devaluation Bill

Shows Desire to Examine It With Care—House Rushes It Along

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A deepening determination to subject the President's gold revaluation bill to careful analysis and criticism appeared in the Senate today even as the House met an hour earlier than usual intent on passing the measure before adjournment.

In brief hearings a galaxy of financial stars flashed their divergent illumination on the bill before congressional committees and the process was continued today with testimony by Prof. George F. Warren, author of the gold purchase plan; Prof. James Harvey Rogers of Yale, monetary adviser to the President; Frank A. Vanderlip and Mr. James P. Warburg of New York.

Yesterday's testimony brought warnings from Mr. Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, against "irredeemable paper currency," from Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist for the Chase National Bank, against a potential uncontrollable "inflationary movement," and Mr. George W. Norris, governor of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, against seizing the gold of the Reserve Banks. Former Senator Robert L. Owen, another witness, fully approved the bill.

May Yield Permanency

Senator Carter Glass has also launched a legal attack against the proposal on constitutional grounds, while from the White House has come an intimation that a time limit might be approved for the emergency measure, while Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York of the House Coinage Committee brought back from a visit with the President the intimation that operations of the stabilization fund should be kept secret for three years.

As the House met and debate commenced, indications were strong that the measure would be rushed through before nightfall, despite objections of Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York that the "most important measure in 50 years was being railroaded through."

Testimony before Congress thus far has brought out certain general agreements and disagreements.

"As to the first—without exception every witness so far has expressed reconciliation with the idea of a devalued dollar.

In the same way, every witness favors stabilization.

Thirdly, most witnesses seem prepared to have the Government take the profit of the Federal Reserve Board's gold if this can be done "legally."

Objections, however, are raised to the bill as follows:

Oppose Political Power

First and foremost, opposition centers on the tremendous new powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, taken from Federal Reserve System. It is charged that the bill makes him a "one-man central bank," and that political will henceforth be welded with financial power.

Second, there is the charge that, as drawn, the bill would provide the seeds of uncontrollable inflation. Mr. Anderson would prevent this by having the Government get the $2,000,000,000 for its stabilization fund from the regular sources of revenues—either by taxation or borrowing. Bonds turned over to the Reserve banks, he said, could be sold.

Third, there is objection to the permanency of the proposal and a time limit is proposed.

Fourth, opponents ask for annual reports or audits of the big fund.

Fifth, the general question of constitutionality is raised by Senator Glass, most inveterate opponent of the whole transaction.

Mendieta Plans Strong Bid For U. S. Recognition

Cuba's New President at Work in Forming His New Government

HAVANA, Jan. 20 (AP)—President Mendieta worked hard today to round out a strong government upon which to base his bid for Cuban recognition by the United States.

The statement of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at Key West, Fla., yesterday, that prospects are bright for recognition raised hopes of its early attainment.

Three Cabinet posts remained undecided. Señor Mendieta announced he was considering replacing Señor Eduardo Chibas as Public Works Minister on his tentative slate. He also disclosed that the OCRR Political Society had protested the appointment of Dr. Gabriel Landa as Secretary of Communications and had threatened to withdraw its support if not represented in the Cabinet.

He said the ABC faction was undecided over the naming of Señor Alfredo Botet as Secretary of Labor and planned to meet today and decide on a substitute.

In an effort to consolidate the support of all political factions, President Mendieta had promised the labor portfolio to the ABC, public works to the Menocalist group and agriculture or communications to the OCRR.

Those definitely decided on were:

Secretary of State, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente.

Secretary of Interior and War, Señor Felix Granados.

Secretary of Sanitation, Señor Santiago Verdeja.

Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz.

Secretary of Public Instruction, Señor Luis Barald.

Secretary to the President, Señor Santovenia.

Secretary of Justice, Señor Mendez Penate.

Secretary of Agriculture, Señor Carlos de la Riodna.

It was said that Señor Granados might hold the war portfolio only temporarily, with Col. Fulgencio Batista later taking over the office of Secretary of War in addition to his present duties as commander of the army.

Crowds Flock To Boston Auto Show Opening

Mechanics Building Scene of Beauty in Speed and Line of Motordom

New Models Please

Kneed-Wheels, Curved Radiators and Hoods in Ultra Streamlining Mark Trends

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Motordom released the brakes on its 1934 automobile models tdoay and rolled them into Mechanics Building for the thirty-second annual Boston show.

But what a mild word is "show" in these days of engineering excellence. Here the New Englander rubs his eyes on the threshold of wider automotive horizons, revealing what the season holds in store for the motorist lifting the veil, momentarily, for a peek into the more distant future.

Then comes a special word from Gov. Joseph B. Ely to the public today asking them to "buy that car and in this practical way to assist the nation toward recovery."

Standing in the wings, the manufacturer fully realizes the key position he holds in the nation's industrial life, that the automobile industry is planning production this year of 2,500,000 units and that the nation's industrial and governmental experts are watching automotive sales as a barometer of higher or lower public purchasing power.

Not Too Forward

Yet, they still interpret this mildly as a show just as they did in those daring days when carriage manufacturers, having splashed their buggies with vivid red paint, assembled them before the public gaze in a last heroic gesture to meet the challenge of those "horseless wonders."

While it may be just a show to some, it is a laboratory to the engineer. For eight days he mingles with a New England crowd—an eavesdropper, catching comments and observing facial expressions—most convincing barometers of public opinion.

If someone whispers at your elbow—"Well, how do you like it?"—it may be an engineer with false whiskers. Here is where he reaps those ideas that slowly but surely, as the displays indicate, are overthrowing the conventional and producing what the manufacturer is trying to conceive of as an aerocar, roadaplane, streamocar torpedocar, or perhaps—a zeppobile.

Although the public has heard and read much about streamlining and aerodynamics, with only a few outstanding exceptions there is little at the show to indicate as yet that the engineer has gone any further in this direction than to hold the public pulse. Most of the emphasis is on greater comfort, increased safety and greater ease of operation.

Knees Prove Popular

Independent front-wheel suspension or "knees" as this is called, is the most popular improvement in the show, being introduced in all General Motors cars and several other makes. Some provide "knees" as optional equipment.

This development got the name "knees" from the similarity of its action to that of the human knee. When the wheel strikes an object, under the conventional system, the shock or lift is transmitted necessarily to the other wheel and ultimately to the whole car body. With "knees" the wheel on either side of the front is permitted to rise and fall independently of the other, the chassis or the car body. The idea has been developed in half a hundred different ways but the popular

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Women Spurn News for Comics and More Comics!

At Least So Newspaper Survey Shows—Crime News Seldom Read

What Say Monitor Readers?

They Are Invited to Send Own Rating of News Interests to Feature Editor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The average woman who reads the newspapers is not greatly interested it daily reports of ordinary crime, it is revealed by a practical study of newspaper reading habits of women by the school of business of the University of Chicago.

The inquiry is thought here to be the most elaborate analysis of the way news is read by women yet made. It grew out of a survey in which 1362 women were interviewed, in their homes, as to what they read in the papers. Subsequently, 1655 stories were classified to determine what newspaper material appealed most to these women.

The "reader interest" in newspaper topics thus measured is regarded by observers as indicating the newspaper habits of women throughout the country, and hence of concern to newspaper publishers generally. Such a study's importance is enhanced, not simply by the large number of women who are newspaper readers, but by women's indirect influence on the news columns through their advertising patronage.

Crime News Has Little Appeal

While a great crime sensation may furnish the exception, the common day-to-day type of crime news is not as well scanned by the women as the editorials, it appears from the university analysis.

This disclosure has led to the question among observers here as to whether routine crime news is not over-emphasized. A huge section of the newspaper public, it is evident, does not give the general type of crime news the attention to be expected from its prominence in the press.

Women are far less interested in crime than they are in stories about the home, education, fashion, and the other material which is usually found in the women's departments of the newspapers. They turn to such topics two and three times as readily.

They are more interested in letters to the editor, three times as much so, as in the average crime story. They like the humorous column, radio, the serial story, the movies, music and drama, and book reviews better.

They Like Pictures

The pictures, cartoons, and comic strips are far and away the most popular with them.

Women seem to be smart newspaper readers from one point of view. If a story doesn't appeal to them they skip right by it and go on looking for what they want. Thus they dodge the bulk of the crime news.

Unfortunately they also miss at the same time a great amount of the other news which relates big happenings of the world.

Yet even though the average homewoman may not read the news of the day with the attention it deserves, she usually gives it better treatment than the crime and scandal stories of little real moment that are so often conspicuously displayed for the hour and then forgotten.

These comments on the minor appeal of such crime news to women are drawn from the accompanying tabulation of what women read in the newspapers as learned at the university.

Human Interest Stories

Crime figures more strongly in these percentages than appears, because the classification of "personalities" includes criminal personalities. But the personality stories dealt, as a usual thing, in a readable way with crimes that had been given great prominence. Such material was of the "human interest" type, de-

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Do You Agree?

SUCH wide interest has been aroused by a recent questionnaire as to women's likes and dislikes about what newspapers publish that The Christian Science Monitor invites its women readers to send in, anonymously, their comments on this subject.

The following tabular list shows the newspaper features in the order in which they interested the women interviewed through the University of Chicago survey. The Monitor would be glad to know the extent to which its women readers agree or disagree with these selections. You are invited to clip out the following list, mark on it numerically the order of your choice of the most interesting subjects, and, without signing your name, send it, with any pertinent comments, to the Feature Editor of the Monitor:

	Survey Vote	Your Vote
News cartoon on the front page	83%	....
Fashion picture in the woman's section	78	....
Comic strip best	68	....
Comic strip poorest	41	....
Best-read education feature	47	....
Health	48	....
Letters from readers	47	....
Beauty	35	....
Child care	34	....
Food and cooking	32	....
Humorous column	26	....
Radio	25	....
Fashions	25	....
Society	22	....
Personalities	20.8	....
Science and education	19.4	....
Accidents	19.3	....
Serial story	19	....
Physical disasters	18.9	....
Editorials	18	....
Movies	17	....
Music and drama	17	....
National news	16	....
Book reviews	16	....
Crime and scandal	15.4	....
Human interest articles	14.2	....
Aviation	13.1	....
State and local news	12.4	....
Business and industry	11.6	....
Bridge lessons	11	....
Foreign news	8.7	....

Publishing Society Completely Out Of Former Building

Monitor Advertising Last Department to Go to New House

The last department of The Christian Science Publishing Society to move out of the old building now is occupying its quarters in the new Publishing House.

For the last few days workmen have been busy removing office furniture and other equipment from the Sales Room and the Monitor Advertising Department. The Sales Room staff has moved temporarily into the Christian Science Reading Room at 60 Norway Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue. A portion of the sales counter of the Reading Room has been assigned to the Publishing Society for the Sales Room business. The regular hours of this department will be maintained in the temporary quarters.

The Advertising Department is located on the second floor of section "A" on the Massachusetts Avenue end of the new building and extends from the Norway to the Clearway Street side. Offices of the manager of advertising and his secretary, assistant advertising manager, national advertising manager and a conference room are located on the Norway Street side of the department.

Along the Clearway Street side are the offices of the financial advertising manager, advertising promotion section, manager of advertising representatives, also in charge of correspondence to advertising information committees, New England advertising manager, copy writer and the supervisor of advertising promotion and copy writing.

In the center of the large room are located the desks of the school and travel advertising section, salesmen, and a staff of secretaries and stenographers. Offices of the classified and display advertisement section are located here temporarily pending the completion of quarters on the first floor of section "A" to the right of the main lobby.

The only remaining offices in the former building are those of The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Maintenance Department, The Christian Science Thrift Association and the Real Estate and Insurance Committee, all of which continue to remain in this building.

Throughout the rest of the building, workmen are busily changing partitions and making general renovations in preparation for the moving-in of other of, or all the administrative offices of The Mother Church.

France for Gold In Spite of U. S. Devaluation Plan

But Inflation Threatens Unless Living Costs Can Be Reduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Whatever happens, France will stick to the gold standard, the French press affirms in reply to President Roosevelt's gesture in devaluating the dollar. In well-informed financial circles, however, it is realized that the question of keeping the franc on gold is by no means so easily answered.

The Government loan of 10,000,000,000 francs, or $400,000,000 at 25, launched in France at the beginning of the year, and the continued political conflicts over the budget bill once more raise the question of France's monetary and economic future. Its answer depends primarily on three factors: the defiation of prices—particularly retail prices—in France; the restoration of public confidence so as to bring back into circulation the billions of hoarded francs; and the termination of the world-wide depression.

A most astonishing feature of the present French economic situation is that while President Roosevelt is engaged in a gigantic struggle to raise prices in America, France on the contrary is faced with the necessity of reducing the general level of its price structure if it is to avoid inflation of the franc.

Living Cost Unusually High

The reason is that although wholesale prices of some products have fallen approximately 20 per cent since the high point of 1930, a policy of extreme protectionism, combined with very heavy taxes, has kept the vast majority of French prices close to their unnatural boom-time heights. For instance, a gallon of gasoline in France costs about 62 cents at the current rate of exchange, and nearly 50 cents of this goes for taxes.

This condition has had two important effects. First, the high cost of living in France compared with most other countries—and the resultant high production costs have caused a drastic decline in the sale

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Things Present

The Parent Column is a regular feature of the Saturday Progress in Education page. In it readers the world over share helpful experiences in the home.

Two examples of the latest development in modern decoration will be found on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

Robert Schumann composed great music and, as you will note on the Home Forum page, great letters.

The important events of the week are graphically summarized each Saturday on the World News Map.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Facts About the Bible.

Britain Denies Sending Consul to Manchoukuo

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Headlined as "the first step in the direction of recognition of Manchoukuo," Japanese newspapers yesterday gave prominence to a report from Dairen that Great Britain was establishing shortly a Consulate-General in Hsingking (Chang-chun), the capital.

The British Embassy at Tokyo denied knowledge of the plan and said it was ridiculous.

Radical Rail Action Unwise, Eastman Says

Time Declared Not Ripe for Consolidation or Public Ownership

Reports to Congress

Ultimate Solution, However, Viewed as Operation by the Government

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Answering the first of a series of questions asked him by Congress, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator of transportation, held today the time was not ripe for either nation-wide consolidation of railorads or government ownership.

His answer to the query, "Is there need for a radical or major change in the organization, conduct and regulation of the railroad industry which can be accomplished by federal legislation?" was transmitted to President Roosevelt and the House and Senate by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which the law requires to study and comment on his findings.

The commission submitted the report with a synopsis of Mr. Eastman's studies, but called attention to the fact that it neither approved nor disapproved the findings.

Mr. Eastman concluded:

The ultimate solution of the railroad problem is public ownership and operation.

The country is not now in a condition to stand the financial strain of acquisition of these great properties.

A grand consolidation plan is impractical at this time, because the country is not in a condition to stand a forced consolidation.

Legal Strictures

He reported that legal strictures placed on the coördinator of transportation forbidding reduction of employment through coördinator orders "have prevented much actual accomplishment in the elimination of waste."

He suggested continuation for another year by executive order of the office of the coördinator and the possibility that later it be made a permanent establishment with a small and flexible staff.

He submitted a tentative plan for public operation which he said "is intended only as a suggestion of some of the possibilities."

He found that the Prince plan for consolidation of the nation's railroads into seven great systems would not result in as much saving as its proponents had claimed.

Also for the information of Congress and without recommendation, he submitted a plan for forced consolidations, through exchange of securities of the railroads, into federal corporations under private ownership with public representatives on the boards of directors. It was drawn by Mr. Leslie Craven, professor of law at Duke University, Durham, N. C., and a member of the coördinator's staff.

Mr. Eastman found, however, that all of the plans for "grand consolidation" had the objectionable feature of difficulty of accomplishment under present conditions and continuation of competition at many points to the disadvantage of others.

Questions Defined

The question Mr. Eastman sought to answer for Congress was definitely stated as:

"Is there need for a radical or major change in the organization, conduct and regulation of the railroad industry which can be accomplished by federal legislation."

After a varied discussion of pros and cons, in which he dealt at length with the possibilities of consolidations, he reached the conclusion that possibilities now are seen which "make it wise, quite apart from existing economic conditions, to postpone the immediate consideration of any radical or major change in the organization and conduct of the railroad industry."

The coördinator in expanding this view said any attempt at consolidation now would precipitate a difficult controversy.

"Disregarding this practical difficulty," he added, "I am convinced that such a consolidation would have to be compelled and that it would not be wise, even if legally possible, to force so radical and far-reaching a change upon the country under present conditions."

"Nor," he added, "am I persuaded of the merits of any plan of consolidating the railroads into a very few systems which must follow and emphasize regional lines and retain but at the same time virtually disrupt competitive conditions."

Federal Ownership

The coördinator himself, however, transmitted a plan for federal ownership of the railroads, the authorship of which was not disclosed. He submitted another also for coördination of carriers worked out by Mr. Leslie Craven, a technical expert on his staff. The former, he said, was merely "intended to suggest some of the possibilities."

The Interstate Commerce Commission refrained from any definite comment on the report of the coordinator. In a letter of transmittal to the President and the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House it stated:

"We desire that the absence of expression of opinion on our part with reference to matters discussed by the coördinator and his assist-

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Romance in Beauty and Speed

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

View of Main Hall Looking Toward Stage at Auto Show

Motorists Like Weird Glow Of New Sodium Vapor Lamps

New-Fangled, Some Call Them, but Holland Has Basked for a Year in Their Effulgent Yellow Rays—Light Up Danger Spots

Four people rushed up to the Monitor reporter today to find out if he was writing a story on those "new-fangled" lights throwing a weird yellow glow over the Newton section of the Worcester Turnpike.

"New-fangled?" he retorted, suspecting them of trying to scoop the news department, "why those lights have been used to illuminate a highway in Holland for more than a year!"

In a further burst of departmental pride he told them that these "sodium-vapor" lamps, developed by the General Electric Company, were supposed to give twice the visibility of the conventional incandescent lamp for half the cost to the community and that they were being tested under commercial installation for the first time in this country in Newton and on the Revere Beach Parkway overpass at Revere.

"But read the paper," he said, "and you'll get the whole story." So here it is.

Pioneers in Road Lighting

When safety experts found that most of the motor accidents were taking place after nightfall in Greater Boston, they were approached by the General Electric and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the idea of trying out sodium-vapor lamps at danger spots. They accepted. In so doing they became the American pioneers in a movement that may revolutionize the nation's system of highway and street lighting.

Boston's outbound motorists are first attracted to the new lights as they top the hill just before descending into Newton Highlands proper. If it was the Christmas season, Newton Highlands would be accused of a colorful attempt at celebrating. The lights give out a rich golden glow that adds an appealing splash of color to the night landscape.

As he enters the short area lighted by 12 blazing units, throwing their rays directly downward instead of outward, the motorist experiences a pleasant relief from the glare of the conventional system. As he comes out on the other side, the contrast between the old and the new is even more obvious.

The point stressed by engineers is that sodium lamps eliminate the need for headlights.

Eliminates Glare

The idea of sodium light has been studied for years. Sodium is a silver-white waxy element that oxidizes readily in the air and acts as a luminous conductor for electric currents. Each light unit is equipped with an electric heater which first turns the sodium to a pinkish color before it assumes the ultimate yellowish glow that results in an extraordinary clear outline of all objects along the highway for several hundred feet.

Special reflectors keep the rays from hitting the eyes of the motorist directly, although the nature of the light is such that there is little glare, the eye being attracted to the road rather than the light.

Engineers predict that sodium light will permit motor speeds of 60 miles an hour without headlights.

The paradox here is that this type of illumination has so far been a flat failure for indoor use. Engineers see no possibility of turning it to practical household purposes.

"Yet," an engineer told the Monitor correspondent, "some 'fool' will come along and do it and leave us wondering what it's all about."

Radical Railroad Action Is Unwise, Eastman Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

ants be not construed as indicating either approval or disapproval."

The commission disclosed, however, that this is only the first of four reports. The others, it said, will answer the questions:

"Is there need for federal legislation to regulate other transportation agencies and to coördinate properly all means of transport?

"Is there need for amendments to federal statutes to improve details of the present system of regulating the railroads?

"Is there need for further federal regulation to improve railroad labor conditions and relations?"

Mr. Eastman disclosed a study of the Prince plan of railroad consolidation, which contemplates seven great regional systems, had been reported after a study by his aides to be able to save only about one-third of the preliminary estimates of proponents of the Prince plan.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in a full synopsis of the Eastman report, selected from it many of the coördinators' conclusions. It said, in part:

Credit Unpromising

"Viewed from the standpoint of average railroad conditions, the outlook for credit is most unpromising. Some railroads will measure up to the necessary standards with improving business conditions; but many others will find it a slow and difficult process, even if times improve.

"Reorganizations of insolvent carriers will help, by reducing their fixed charges, but they are difficult to effect quickly, and affect credit in adverse as well as favorable ways.

"Nor is the situation from the standpoint of management and operation satisfactory. . . . The situation is in some respects like that of the states prior to the adoption of the Constitution. These separate sovereignties in fact constituted a single nation, and they were linked together by the articles of confederation, but the bonds of union were loose and ineffective. It was necessary 'to form a more perfect union,' and hence the Constitution.

"It is pointed out that the railroads have so far been unable to grapple collectively and effectively with the readjustment of rates and the adoption of new forms of equipment and service to meet the vastly changed conditions brought about by the advent of new competing agencies of transportation and their severe inroads upon traffic.

"The competition of these new agencies also makes the preservation of intense competition between railroads a much less important thing for the public point of view than it once was. . . .

"The familiar examples of federal control in this country during the war period and of the Canadian National System are discussed, and are shown not to constitute convincing arguments against public ownership and operation.

"The report finds that public ownership and operation would go further than any other remedy to abate the railroad ills described.

"Public credit would take the place of crippled private credit.

"Management and operation of the industry would be wholly united. Public regulation would largely merge with management and operation. Financial domination would cease.

"The important questions are whether other ills would take the place of those abated, how serious they would be, whether public opinion is ready for so radical a change, and how difficult and perilous the taking over of the properties would now be. . . .

"However, the coördinator does not now recommend it 'for the principal reason that the county is not now financially in a condition to stand the strain of an acquisition of these great properties, imposing burdens which cannot be definitely foreseen and might well, in the present circumstances, be disproportionately severe.'

Other Forms of Transport

"Doubt is also expressed whether the railroads alone could be nationalized without including other forms of transport to a considerable extent. . . .

"It is recommended that the present coördinator plan be continued, as it can be under the act, for another year, but it is recognized that it needs further trial before it is given any final form.

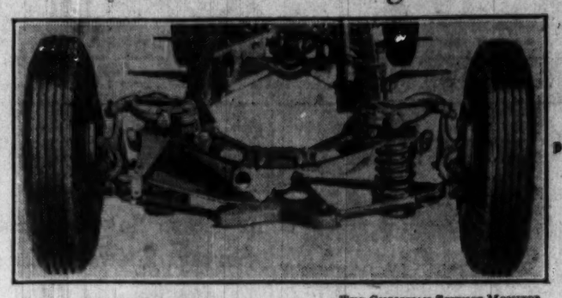
"The coördinator expresses the opinion that the office should not assume the form of a bureaucratic establishment, but should be carried on with a comparatively small and flexible staff.

"On the subject of railroad credit, the report indicates that credit from private sources will be negligible for some time. During this temporary period government credit 'should be extended freely, to the extent that there is reasonable security, for sound and well-considered expenditures which will add to employment and improve service to the public.' . . .

"While the report does not favor the adoption of an immediate or gradual grand plan of consolidation, the conclusion is reached that provision for compulsory consolidations should be given a trial, but only where the commission finds, after full public hearing, that the consolidation would be in the public interest, and only where the coördinator recommends that a proceeding looking toward compulsory consolidation be initiated.

"It is thought that the method proposed for compelling consolidations by the exchange of securities would have elements of much public advantage, particularly in reducing the speculative evils of railroad unification projects."

Bends Knee to Progress



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Independent Front Wheel Suspension

made of steel alloy, said to be twice as strong as any other steel.

In laboratory tests, Chrysler engineers were unable to break the springs, even after they had been subjected under hydraulic pressure to 1,800,000 "ups and downs"—more action than they would get in 10 years of average use.

Those cars equipped with "knees" have various ingenious devices for illustrating the action, giving the public a chance to study at close range just what happens when the wheels strike obstructions.

"But come—come," the engineer whispers at your elbow, "you haven't seen anything yet." And he rambles on about cross steering, improved ventilation, smoother operation and higher speeds. A dozen standard makes stress the elimination of wheel shimmy, pitching and so-called "wheel fight."

Centers of gravity have been lowered to the point where one manufacturer boasts that his car can be tilted to an angle of 58 degrees and not topple over.

A new type of no-draft ventilation is introduced, in which the windows, after being closed, can be opened horizontally by an extra half-twist of the window crank.

De Soto Points the Way

In streamlining, it was the $10,000 Pierce Arrow that took the prize last year. Now it is the $1100 De Soto Airflow car with shortened, rounded nose, mudguards modeled smoothly into the body and with complete redistribution of weight and seating capacity that carries all passengers and excessive weight between instead of over the axles.

They call this the result of aerodynamics—a term the show is introducing formally to the public as a combination of advanced streamlining and fundamental construction designed to cut down air resistance. It treats the windshield similarly to the rounded hood front so that the car presents to on-rushing air currents a solid, rounded surface over which the air glides with a minimum of resistance.

A tapering tail and inclosed rear wheels, with rear windows sloping at an angle of 50 degrees completes the De Soto picturization of aerodynamical research, the result of five years of experimentation. If there is any such thing as supermaximum comfort, De Soto engineers claim this car is it. The four-door sedan seats three persons comfortably in both front and rear seats.

There is an interesting reversion to six cylinders in this year's show, evidently on the grounds of economy. Oldsmobile and Dodge offer new lines of sixes. Auburn reënters the six-cylinder field with two models and Nash puts out the only absolutely new car on the market in the six field—the Lafayette, with a 113-inch wheelbase, a 75-horsepower engine and independent front wheel springing.

Hupmobile enters the low-priced range with a new six in two models, a five-passenger sedan and two-passenger coupe with a rumble seat, equipped with an 80-horsepower engine.

Another innovation is the first low-priced car equipped with a supercharger. Graham makes this contribution in its eight-cylinder model.

The Reo attracted the crowds with its self-shifting gears, introduced last May for the first time. They automatically select the proper gear according to the demands for power. Greater safety and plenty of room for three people in the front seat is the selling point that Reo gets from this set-up. Drivers can concentrate wholly on steering, the gear lever is eliminated and the parking brake is removed to the left side and well forward of the driver.

Steering Becomes Easier

Only the mechanically minded can grasp the full import of cross steering which so many manufacturers are praising. The layman knows it's there because the car steers so much more easily and the wheels, in many instances, are more handily located on the dash. But those with their heads tucked under the engine hood discover that cross-steering enables the Pitman arm, as they call it in the Dodge, to move crosswise instead of lengthwise to the chassis frame. The drag link also moves crosswise to the frame and parallel with the steering cross rods.

This arrangement permits the use of an extremely short, direct acting drag link. Used in conjunction with front wheel independent springing, cross-steering is said to do away entirely with wheel shimmying.

More general use of the automatic clutch emphasizes its growing popularity. Free wheeling remains in popular use.

In the analysis, the show tends to indicate that engineers are slowly but surely building safety into the cars to fill up so far as possible the weaknesses in the driver's makeup.

Make Driving Safer

Steel running boards, power brakes, low centers of gravity, non-shatterable glass, greatly improved steering, and the galaxy of automatic devices that enable the driver to pay more attention to where he is going, all tend to encourage highway safety.

This constant emphasis on safety by automobile manufacturers is instrumental in building up a safety consciousness that now finds the public demanding safety in the cars and in the driver.

Cars displayed at the show are Auburn, Austin, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, Franklin, Graham, Ford, Hudson, Hupmobile, LaFayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pierce Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Studebaker, Terraplane.

Show doors will be open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. every day next week excepting Sunday when the hours are from 2 to 7 p. m. Manager Albert C. Rau announced today that a portion of Sunday's receipts would be turned over to the Boston Emergency Campaign to help raise a fund of $4,500,000 for some 110 welfare societies.

Canada Continues Provincial Relief On Direct Basis

Ottawa Conference Fails in Effort for Return to Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 20—Like many another conference of recent times, the Dominion-Provincial Conference closed its three-day session after slight accomplishment.

All the bright hopes of individual Premiers for finding a solution or at least a step toward solution of their particular problem were declared impracticable by the will of the majority.

Rejected Proposals

These included the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and in some way mitigate the intolerable burden of indebtedness of the four western Provinces, the dropping of direct relief for the unemployed and a return to public works and wages, the authorization of lotteries for charitable purposes, advocated by Quebec.

The nine Premiers and their advisers may have found some comfort, however, in the promises of the Federal Government that federal assistance to the provinces would be continued of direct relief as provided in the existing agreements; by assurances that the time had arrived when a program of municipal and public works should be undertaken with the expectation of limiting the demand for direct relief by next winter; and by permission for expenditure of a further $100 per family to provide for additional subsistence during the third year of settlement.

Agitation for enactment of a uniform companies act resulted in an agreement of the provincial representatives to submit possible changes to a draft companies act presented by the Secretary of State, which changes would be taken into consideration by the federal authorities.

The matter of agricultural short-term credits, introduced by Alberta and Saskatchewan, will be further considered "with a view to the formulation of a practicable measure to fill this need."

Japanese Criticize Hornbeck's Speech

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the Japanese Government regarded as "unfortunate and untimely" the speech delivered at Washington Thursday night by Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern Affairs in the American State Department.

This view was taken, the spokesman explained, because of the speech's bearing on Japanese activities in Manchoukuo and the impending changes in the status of Henry Pu Yi in that Japanese-assisted state.

The Japanese objected particularly to Mr. Hornbeck's reassertion of the Stimson policy of "nonrecognition of governments made by swords," interpreting this as a renewal of official American criticism of Japan's rôle in the establishment of Manchoukuo.

Mr. Hornbeck did not mention Manchoukuo by name, but he indicated the Stimson formula of nonrecognition of governments made by swords—addressed to China and Japan at the time—was still the policy of the United States.

English Professor Sees No Need For Linguistic Homicide Squad

Dr. Franklin Refuses to Be Much Concerned by Transients Such as 'Sugar' and 'Dough' and Likes 'Speakeasy' and 'Getaway'

Is the English language problem a case for the Linguistic Homicide Squad?

Dr. George B. Franklin, professor of English at Boston University's College of Business Administration, thinks not. "In fact, Americans are trying to elevate the language as it is spoken in the western world," says Dr. Franklin.

Strange as it may seem, the period when English was spoken at its worst was during the Bowery and frontier days, the so-called "Good Old Days" when America was very young. To illustrate what he meant by saying Americans are trying to elevate the English language, Professor Franklin took a sentence which will illustrate antiquated or transitory words which will have no permanency in our speech:

"The press agent or ballyhoo expert, gave the spondulix to Maggie, the beauty parlor worker, so no undertaker could horn in on sugar that rightfully belonged to the janitor."

"Almost any editor of yesterday's newspaper would have passed this sentence by untouched if it was in connection with a crime story, but to use modern speech it should read: "The director of public relations gave the money to Elizabeth, the beautician, so no mortician could lay claim to money that rightfully belonged to the building superintendent.

"As a nation we like novelty," states the professor. "We tire of things quickly and that applies to words. We make words to fit situations and as a result they are typically American.

"We coin words to appeal to the ear and to our love for action. Such words as 'speakeasy,' 'doublecross,' 'daylight-saving-time,' 'streamline,' 'knee-action,' 'go-getter,' 'getaway,' are typically American in this way."

Of course, a question arises as to the validity of these new words and their acceptance into our language. Technical words, such as radio, free-wheeling, broadcast and technocracy are accepted without question, while words like dumbbell, roughneck, hoosegow and gangster are considered colloquial and the conservatives demand we use more respectable expressions.

"Words derived from slang catch on easily, but as a rule they pass out of use before they are accepted. The word 'money' has a whole string of slang words that have passed for medium of exchange. For example, dough, rocks, spondulix, berries, shekels, lucre, bucks, sugar, and so on almost indefinitely. Few are accepted for any length of time."

Radio was given as the best public teacher of good English. "Announcers and news commentators are selected for their good diction and ability to pronounce words properly. These men know that a mistake will result in hundreds of letters and they will be looking for another job. Because of this they naturally rehearse very carefully and the thousands who listen in hear English spoken in the accepted fashion. The Southern drawl and the Yankee tang will be greatly minimized in time through the air waves.

"Another factor to be considered is the newspaper. Though frowned upon as a scandal sheet, papers serve a very definite purpose. We may argue over the type of news they present but it cannot be denied that the stories are written in a simple and forceful style which is good English.

"We may never be temperamentally suited for the leisure and ease of the English standard of culture, but we are constantly improving, and I, for one, feel that we are on the road to better diction and speech."

Harvard Turns 'Blue' At Prospect of 'Eli' For Phone Exchange

Harvard's blue!

The crimson tears come from overcast skies which threaten a downpour of indignities. Telephone officials in their search for names for new exchanges in the Harvard Square district have chosen to honor three former university presidents, Eliot, Kirkland, and Trowbridge.

But what sends the Crimsonites down to the dumps in tears is the fact that the telephone company is not only honoring by ELI ot a great Harvard educator, Charles Eliot, but also Elihu Yale, former Harvard graduate and founder of Yale University.

Alumni calling their Alma Mater may have to finger their way through ELI ot 7600; football tickets will be ordered at ELI o 7800; and when the bulldog comes to Cambridge next fall, he can be made to feel right at home as "his master's voice" filibusters through a local "pep" meeting with the Cambridge telephone book.

There's just a hint of fireworks in the situation too! The complacent indifference of Cambridge undergraduates has been stirred to the quick by the threatened phone numbers. Memorandums have been sent to the Boston main telephone office calling attention to the discretion of contractors who specify that Yale locks and door stops shall be used in dormitories but that the trademark "Yale" must not show. It was only five or six years ago following a Crimson football victory over the Blue that all offensive locks were wrenched from the doors and shipped C. O. D. to Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

But there is some consolation for "Ten Thousand Men of Harvard." They can point out with glee that Eli Yale himself was, after all, an "Old Grad" of Harvard, trained under the Crimson banner.

Vermont Language School To Add Two on Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 20—Two internationally known educators will come to Vermont this summer as faculty members in the Romance Language Schools of Middlebury College, it was announced today.

Prof. Daniel Mornet of the Sorbonne, Paris, leading authority in the field of modern French literature and Dr. M. Romera-Navarro, of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the editorial staff of the Hispanic Review, will join the respective staffs of the French and Spanish departments. The ninteenth session of the Romance Language Schools opens June 29.

Salesman With Truck Won New Orders By Helping Out in Maine Snowstorm

An orange-colored truck nosed its way over the rough country roads of a little Maine village.

Swirling snow blotted out the landscape, and the little houses seemed to peer out at "Mac," the salesman, from under heavy white blankets..

Through pure instinct because of his many previous calls, unfortunately fruitless ones, he stopped in front of a small grocery store. The minute he opened the door he know something unusual was afoot. Pierre, the proprietor, was running around wildly, his little black mustache seeming to bristle with horror, and a flow of mixed English and French coming so fast it was hard to distinguish one from the other.

Pierre spied the salesman.

"Geet out of here. Izz eet not trouble znuff I have, weethout seeing you? I don't want zee tea."

"What's the matter, Pierre?", Mac asked in a soothing sort of voice.

"What eez zee matter? Can you not see? Loooook! There, and there—and there! And all zee time zee telephone she reeng like anyting!"

Mac saw row after row of baskets filled with groceries ready to be delivered. On further questioning he found that Pierre's delivery trucks were both frozen up. It was nearly noon and the housewives of the little village were frantically telephoning for their orders to be delivered. Pierre ran from the baskets to the telephone and back again, wringing his hands and wailing despairingly.

"I can't even get zee taxicab," he almost cried. "All izz beezy. My customers, they all zee time telephone to send zee order."

"What could you do if you had a nice small truck, Pierre?"

"What could I do? How can you ask?"

"Listen, Pierre, there's mine right outside. Use that to deliver your orders."

"You mean, you let me have heem for to borrow?" asked Pierre incredulously: "Oh, but you teeze me."

"No, I mean it. Have your boys get my load off the truck and you can use it for a couple of hours."

Pierre was almost delirious in his joy.

When the deliveries had all been made and the original load was again back in the orange truck, Pierre called Mac into his little cubbyhole of an office.

"Well, how much stuff must I buy?" he asked. "Will a hundred pounds do?"

"Not a pound, Pierre. I was glad to do it to help you out."

Pierre looked at Mac again in utter amazement.

"You mean you do it simply to help me?"

"Yes, of course. Glad to have helped you out of such a hole."

But Pierre would not let Mac go without an order. So Mac wrote out an order for 60 pounds, with the assurance from Pierre that the goods would certainly be pushed off the shelves as fast as possible.

And Mac left that little village store knowing that he had not only made a new customer for his firm, but that he had also made a good friend for that firm as well as for himself.

Mexico Aids Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Article 73 of the Federal Constitution has been amended to provide penalties for industrial firms which violate the clauses requiring maintenance of schools for workers' children.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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MECHANICS BLDG.
Presenting the New Models and Models in Motoring
OPENS TODAY 1 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.
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DISPLAY PURPOSES ONLY for the Benefit of the Emergency Campaign

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

The Editor's Puzzle

227

"Don't said the teacher, ~~scarcely ever~~ get in the habit of ~~beginning~~ sentences ~~off~~ with 'but,' ~~'Except~~ and ~~the word should either be entirely dropped altogether or the sentence altered so as to contain the word however.~~"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

SALE
OF OUR FAMOUS HIGH-GRADE
Quality--Comfort--Style
SHOES
For Men and Women
REDUCED TO
$6.95 to $11.95
from $10.00 to $15.00
Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop
488 BOYLSTON STREET

Crowd Jams Opening Of Boston Auto Show

(Continued from Page 1)

method is to supplant the front axle with leaf or spiral springs.

The public's first question is "Will the springs stand the test—is it just another gadget to get out of order?"

Plymouth has the answer to this. Front wheel springing in this car went through a series of "torture tests" before being used as standard equipment. The coil springs are

AUTO SHOW NEWS FLASH!

NEW PLYMOUTH SIX LOWEST PRICED CAR WITH INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGING

And it's the only car in its field with Floating Power • Hydraulic Brakes • Safety-Steel Body!

VISITORS to the Auto Show were quick to make a big discovery. With all the talk that there has been about individual front wheel springing . . .

The only car in the very lowest price class with this big new feature is the New Plymouth Six!

Individual wheel springing takes the bumps out of your ride. It gives you *road*-smoothness as Floating Power engine mountings give you *engine*-smoothness. Plymouth feels that this extra comfort belongs in its lowest-priced line as well as in the De Luxe. So Plymouth has put Individual Front Wheel Springing in *every* model.

Three other Big Features

Nor is that Plymouth's only big feature not offered in other low-priced cars at the Auto Show. You'll find hydraulic brakes—which no other low-priced car offers.

You'll find big, roomy bodies that are safer, as well as longer lasting, because they're steel reinforced with steel.

You'll find Floating Power engine mountings—which mean that you'll never have your ride spoiled by engine vibration!

You'll find *all* of these things in *all* Plymouths—and it's the only low-priced car where you *will* find them all.

They're not the only things that make Plymouth the best engineered low-priced car. But they show the *difference* between Plymouth and other cars! They show Plymouth's *principle* of giving lowest-priced car buyers all the major features buyers of high-priced cars get!

Don't *wait* to see Plymouth. Go see it at the Auto Show—where you can compare it side by side with others. Then set a date when you can drive it yourself.

Standard Models: 2-door sedan $535; 4-door sedan $585; rumble seat coupe $545; business coupe $495. De Luxe Models: 2-door sedan $595; 4-door sedan $650; convertible coupe $660; rumble seat coupe $615; business coupe $575. All prices F. O. B. Factory.

$495
AND UP F.O.B. FACTORY, DETROIT

NEW PLYMOUTH SIX
IT'S THE BEST ENGINEERED CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD

Liquor Sale on Trial Again As Public Observes Effects

Present Generation, It Is Held, Cannot Picture Unhappy Conditions of Pre-Prohibition Days—Some Abuses of Old System Pointed Out

In order to point out pitfalls to be avoided in dealing with the sale of liquor in the future, the following article cites some of the problems and abuses resulting from the sale of intoxicants in pre-prohibition days. The writer draws upon his background as a reporter assigned to the local licensing board for many years prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The sale of intoxicating liquor again is on trial in many states. There is intense interest in the way federal and state laws governing the sale of liquor are going to be enforced. The public, especially those who recall the gross abuses relating to liquor selling before prohibition, is watching the function of local option as it is given an opportunity to prove its advantage over prohibition.

Since the prohibition amendment was adopted a new generation has come upon the scene, a generation having no conception of the evils which ran riot wherever the sale of liquor was legalized. The advocates of repeal in their campaign pictured that period as a golden age in comparison with the era under the amendment, and they were evidently believed, but the truth will be seen as the test comes.

"Speakeasies" Numerous

The enforcement of the liquor laws under license was extremely unsatisfactory to everybody. The liquor dealers themselves were very unhappy at times over the competition they met from unlicensed saloons and "speakeasies." They felt that they should have the businesses for which they had paid the city large fees, and not have to share it with persons who paid nothing. Their representative, the Liquor Dealers' Association, made formal appeals to the Police Commission to close up these outlaw places, declaring there were more of these throughout the city than there were of licensed dealers. Spasmodic efforts to do this were made, but a much larger force would have been necessary than the commission had at that time.

The South and West Ends, and the North End as well, had their quotas of these outlaw places. They were generally located in basements, tenements, and houses in the poorer parts of tenement districts, and it was very difficult to close them. The dealers would often be widows with a family of children and the patrolmen on the beat and the neighbors sympathized with them rather than with the law, and when the police arrived they found the sellers had been warned, and there was nothing to seize. When they did find liquor and brought the dealer into court the fine was paid and the place was again open the next morning. It was cheaper to pay a fine than to pay for a license.

Politics Used Back Rooms

Every saloon in those days was a political headquarters for one party or the other. They were mostly Democratic because a large majority of those who drifted into the business were of that organization. In a back room of the saloon the ward campaigns were mapped out and deals made by the proprietor. It was a matter of business for every saloonkeeper to be a political leader, or to back one, that he might be able to protect the liquor interests of himself and of the other dealers. In this way he elected or attempted to, the representative to the Legislature, in his district, in order to defeat bills to regulate or restrict the business in which he was engaged.

He was interested also in naming a candidate for every other office which might have a bearing on the liquor traffic. The contests for these nominations were strenuous. Under the old caucus system it was a question of force in the Democratic wards. No question of right was able to cope with might, and the faction which had the rail, rode roughshod over numbers, expostulation and opposing force. In the primaries there was less strong-arm tactics because they were held under state law, but the contests were generally hotly contested, whenever there was likely to be legislative action sought on measures to clean up a bad liquor situation, in the city or State.

The brewers were shrewd business men, and knew that if they were to sell their products they must have customers, and the rivalry was keen. In order to be sure of outlets many of them either directly or indirectly acquired licensed saloons, and thus insured markets for their goods. This gave them a great deal of influence and power, but it was not a system that worked for good.

Traveling Made Unpleasant

There was one result of wide-open saloons which caused a great deal of trouble. Boston was always a license city, while many suburban cities and towns voted "no license." Saturday night after work crowds from these dry towns swarmed into Boston to celebrate the week's end and, having sampled wet goods in many saloons and become hilarious, made for the last trains on railroads and late cars on the street railways, and proceeded to make night hideous for sober passengers who were obliged to use these modes of conveyance to their homes.

Many times it was necessary to send an officer on these trains for the protection of passengers and to maintain order, as some of the drinkers were pugnacious, others hilarious, and others just silly, but decidedly obnoxious. Nobody who could avoid it ever took these late trains, for they were the scenes of many fights between the overloaded wets, and the trainmen were thankful when they made the end of the trip. That was no golden age that ended with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some of the trainmen at the Boston terminals looking back over the saloon period expressed the hope that the riotous scenes of the past on their trains would not come back, but they were not sanguine that they would not in time.

The men who have framed the present legislation in Massachusetts have no illusions regarding the difficulty of enforcing it. But they argue that the mass of the people are on a considerably higher plane than they were during the years preceding the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that now when they can buy liquors freely there will be less desire to do so. That is the view of one who helped to frame the act just enacted, and it would seem to be a very high, if unconscious, tribute to prohibition and its results.

Navy Enforces Codes Of San Diego Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 20—Uncle Sam's 15,000 naval officers and men, based at this port, have been an important factor in enforcing Blue Eagle codes in industry, Mr. Wayne Compton, chairman of the National Recovery Act Compliance Board, points out.

"I can't speak too highly of cooperation given us by the navy in seeing to it that holders of the Blue Eagle live up to the spirit of the Recovery Act," Mr. Compton said. "The navy is very strict about their transactions with merchants in this regard," the NRA chief continued. "We have several requests a day from naval headquarters to investigate concerns to see if they are 'chiseling' on their agreements with the President."

Simpler Taxation Urged for Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Automobile operators should be taxed in proportion to the benefits received from the use of the roads, it is declared here by Mr. John S. Worley, professor of transportation in the college of engineering at University of Michigan.

Professor Worley has just completed a two-year study of automobile and highway taxation.

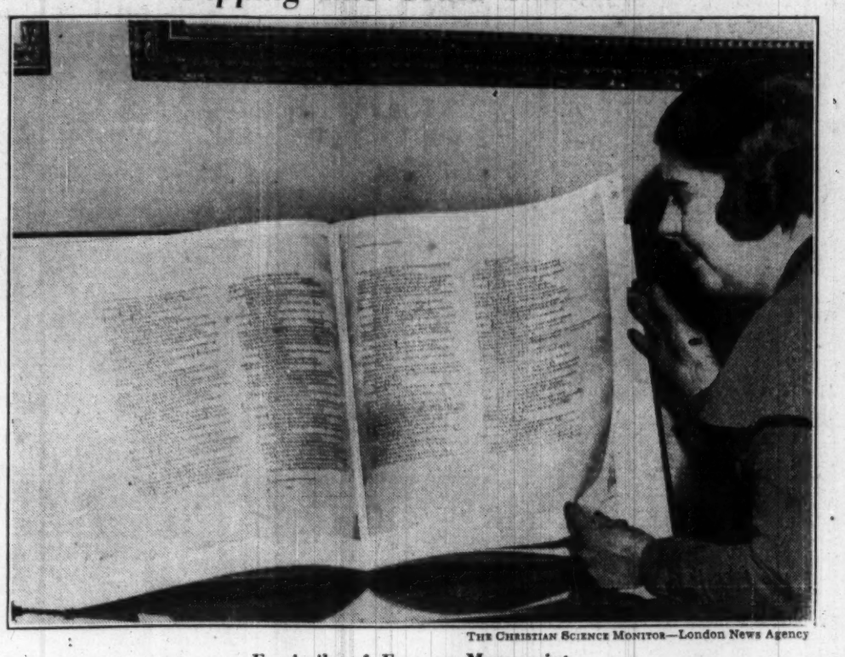
Taxes on automobiles should be made up of exactly determined ratios between gross weight, "gas" tax and registration fees, he said. All other taxes and fees should be eliminated, he declared.

Mrs. Roosevelt Goes South

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Atlanta unexpectedly early today and left after breakfast for Warm Springs for a week-end of rest.

Mrs. Roosevelt joined her traveling companion, Miss Lorena Hickok, and they motored to the health community of which President Roosevelt is head. They are to occupy the "Little White House," the Roosevelt Georgia home there.

Dipping Into Codex Sinaiticus



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Facsimile of Famous Manuscript

Turning the Pages of Greek Bible, the Original of Which Has Been Bought by the British Museum From the Soviet Government for £100,000.

Codex Sinaiticus Expected to Yield New Discoveries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's newly won prize, bought from Soviet Russia for £100,000, the Codex Sinaiticus version of the Bible, is to be examined by experts for features that have not yet been fully disclosed. Up to, probably, as late as the sixth century, corrections and additions had been made to the original text.

The original sheets as they now appear—straightened out and protected in carefully arranged covers—can easily be read by scholars of the Greek language of the far-away period to which they belong. The text is arranged in a number of vertical columns upon each sheet. Very occasionally a sheet is imperfect. A few are missing. Forty-three are in a museum in Leipzig, Ger. But the British Museum will own the main series.

Some features of the manuscript are not yet at all fully disclosed. This is because, up to probably as late as the sixth century, corrections and additions were inserted from time to time by contemporary scholars, as new papyrus records reached them. There are thus portions of the manuscript where methods of modern photography may yet disclose readings still older than the text as superficially apparent.

The Bible as it now stands is a compilation from thousands of records individually fragmentary and sometimes differing from one another, though for this very reason—like individual witnesses in a law case—supporting and strengthening the authenticity of the whole.

In some features—as for example in omitting the Glorificat at the end of the Lord's Prayer—the Codex Sinaiticus agrees with the Codex Vaticanus, its one contemporary manuscript of the Greek Bible. This contemporary is today the greatest possession of the Vatican Library in Rome.

In this the Codex Sinaiticus differs from the Codex Alexandrinus, a somewhat later manuscript followed by the translators of the British Authorized Version of 1611.

White Sand Dunes In National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL PASO, Texas—First development work on the new White Sands National Monument, about 90 miles north of here and 18 miles west of Alamogordo, N. M., has started, with a surveying party laying out a road into the sands. Sponsored by the National Park Service, the work is being done under the CWA. Approximately $26,000 will be spent and 104 men employed.

The White Sands National Monument area is a part of 270 square miles of gypsum sand, piled in great, glistening dunes that in some parts reach 80 feet in height. Few persons have penetrated very far into the interior, the most beautiful part, which the new road will make accessible.

Reich Expels American As 'Undesirable Alien'

BERLIN, Jan., 20 (AP)—Mr. Leo Gallagher, Los Angeles (Calif.) attorney, was ordered yesterday to leave Germany within three days as "an undesirable alien."

Mr. Leo Gallagher, an American attorney from Los Angeles, Calif., interested himself in the recently concluded high treason case of five Communists accused of burning the Reichstag building in Berlin.

Mr. Gallagher was not permitted to take an official part in the court proceedings, but was present as an observer.

One of the defendants, Marinus van der Lubbe of Holland, was executed when found guilty. The other four accused were exonerated.

Insull's Fate Now Rests In Greek State Council

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The reporter of the Supreme State Council recommended yesterday, to the council, that Mr. Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities operator, be expelled from Greece. The decision is expected next Tuesday.

The reporter, Mr. Theodore Angelopoulos, presented his recommendation in a two-hour session of the State Council which had to decide whether it is competent to handle Mr. Insull's appeal against the Government order that he shall be deported before Jan. 31.

Liquor Is Blamed As Prolific Cause Of Crime in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 20 (By U. P.)—In the United States, prohibition was accused of encouraging crime; in Chile, hard liquor is blamed.

Prof. Eduardo Contardo, in a lecture on the Chilean penal and prison system, pointed out that of a total of 117,108 persons arrested in 1932 for drunkenness, in a population of 4,500,000, some 22,045 were charged, in addition, with committing some form of crime while under the influence of liquor.

Until recently, Chile was the only country in the world where beer was held to be a temperance drink and its sale permitted freely at soda fountains without need of a liquor license.

When wine and beer were legalized in the United States last year, Chile started shipping beer to New York, but what passed for a temperance drink in this count y had to be weakened considerably before it could pass muster as "3.2 per cent."

Fewer Felonies In Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There were fewer arrests for felonies here during 1933 than during the previous year, according to records of the Los Angeles Police Department. Arrests for misdemeanors, however, increased slightly.

Tin Can and Can Opener Sign Articles of Peace at Chicago

Ancient War Over With Appearance of New Models of Containers Having Aluminum Bodies, Removable Tops and 'Windows' in Sides

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The old tin can, which, by the way has about the same relation to tin that a plated watch has to gold, isn't what it used to be, but something far more elegant, it appears from new models exhibited at the annual show of the National Canners' Association here. Aluminum bodies, tops that come off without a can opener, and windows permitting a good view of the interior are some of the developments.

What a change from the past when the tin can was a scene of many a pitched kitchen battle with the can opener! And when after the struggle a jagged tin lid was lifted to allow the contents to be unloaded as quickly as possible into a bowl! The new can is intended as an ice-box container for its contents and is meant to be an asset long after its edibles are consumed.

An aluminum model exhibited by tuna-fish packers from Point Loma, Calif., is designed to appeal to the woman buyer because of its later usefulness as a salad mold. The bottom of the light metal can is indented in a neat pattern which will give that embossed effect to the jelly later. Simply open the can carefully with an ordinary opener, say the tuna-fish people, throw away the top, and the aluminum container that remains makes the mold, or it can serve as an oven dish.

Another exhibitor, also from California, is showing a new style can which needs no can opener. It is sealed with a metal band around the top which is peeled off on a key. The idea has been found useful in dry packing before, but this manufacturer has found a way to use it for liquids, such as fruit in sirup, and honey. The honey can has a tight fitting top which can be replaced for ice-box use.

All very nice, says the critic, but what if the metal band breaks in mid-stream, the way key openings of sardine cans often do? The manufacturer is all prepared for this question. One band in 200 will break, he says frankly.

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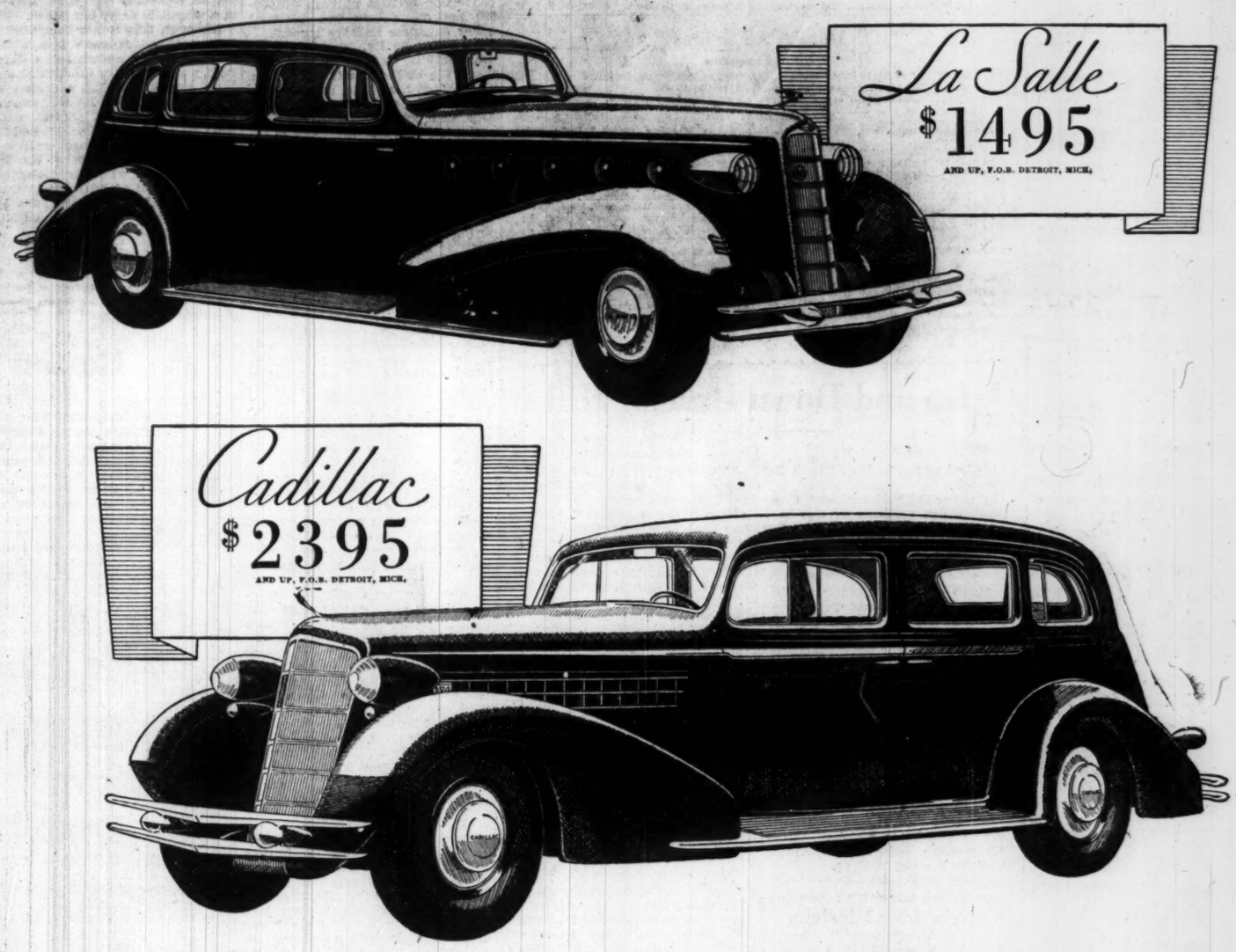

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State CWA Hopes Work Will Go On Without Slashes

Depending on Congress to Restore Funds for 30-Hour Week

"Marking time until Monday" was the report given out today by Mr. Dwight R. Winter, executive director of the State's CWA forces, as Massachusetts' 130,000 emergency workers put aside their work for the week-end.

While nothing further has been received from Washington regarding the sweeping wage curtailment throughout the civil works ranks, confidence that Congress will speedily vote the necessary funds to restore the 30-hour work week was manifested among headquarters workers in Boston.

The feeling was also widely expressed that the February deadlines established for the completion of civil works projects will be extended wherever necessary, thus eliminating the possibility that the prescribed time would elapse with projects partially completed.

Reports that many workers might lose their jobs as a result of the federal curtailment of wage expenditures were denied by Mr. Winter. Only in cases where projects have been completed will workers be discharged, it was explained. Officials admitted there had been a few such cases but that they were confined chiefly to small, rural projects, and that the total number removed from the employment list before the February deadline would not exceed one-tenth of the total number employed.

The possibility that these unemployed might be absorbed in other projects in order to permit the completion of projects before the February deadline is nullified by the Federal order forbidding the addition of any more names to the emergency pay rolls.

The fact that more than 400 workers on Boston schoolhouse projects had been discharged yesterday was explained by Mr. Winter as a step not altogether attributed to the federal curtailment. Supervisors of school house projects, he explained, exceeded their quota by 400 when hiring men. These extra men are being discharged merely to bring that department's ranks down to the officially prescribed quota.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera...	Metropolitan Opera	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News	B. C.-Keene Teach-	popular program.	orchestra .....
5:30	Robert Burns pr'gr'm	era' College de-	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	bate; forecasts...	Spanish Serenade.	Local dance music
6:00	Cowboy band.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	Meet the Artist...
6:15	Irish Minstrels.....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round .	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist.....	Motor Parade: re-	CBS dance music.
6:45	Edward MacHugh....	Half Hour for	corded program..	Local dance music.
7:00	The World in Review.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news....
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch .	After Dinner Revue	Script Act.....	CBS soloist; orch.
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	Circus sketch....	Dance music.....	Organ recital....
7:45	speaker; orch.....	Boston Emergency	Isham Jones and	Local dance music
8:00	Talks, Henry Wallace	Campaign program	his orchestra....	Local dance music
8:15	and Rexford Tugwell	Boston Symphony	Elder Michaux and	Getting the News.
8:30	New England Singing	Orchestra, Sir	his congregation,	Organ recital and
8:45	Clubs program.....	Henry Wood, con-	"Trade and Mark"	soloists .....
9:00	Jamboree! popular	ductor; from	Philadelphia Orch,	Local dance music
9:15	variety program	Symphony Hall,	Stoopnagle-Budd .	Reports; news....
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Boston; Arthur	Meyer Davis Le	Band concert; In-
9:45	orchestra	Edes, announcer.	Paradis Band	dian legend .....
10:00	News flashes	Saturday Night	Program from and	Hughie Connor
10:15	Reports; sport review.	Dancing Party;	to Byrd ship....	and his orchestra
10:30	WLS Barn Dance	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	News Service....
10:45	program from Chi-	Robert Ripley...	Reports; news....	Kaltenborn talk...
11:00	cago, with soloists	"One Man's Fam-	Jack Fisher and	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	and folk music.....	ily," dramatic sk.	his orchestra....	Royal Canadians.
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	News; forecasts...	Ted Fiorito and	Sign off.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	Hollywood on Air.	his orchestra ...	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Studio reports.....	Old South Church	Temple Israel....	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Home Circle.....	Choir and organ...	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists.....
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Chicago speaker..	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian Melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra....	with speakers,	local program....
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	facts program...	ganist	from New York..
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.....	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Piano recital and	Elizabeth Lennox .	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	guest soloists.....	Gems of Melody...	soloists; trio....	soloist .....
3:00	International Tidbits.	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk....	his orchestra....	Dance music.....	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Triolians; soloist;	Organ recital....	Orchestra, Arturo
3:45	orchestra	trio; orchestra....	Tenor soloist.....	Toscanini, con-
4:00	Terhune dog story ...	Fiddlers Three....	The Rev. Charles	ductor; Lawrence
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer .	Vee and Johnnie,	E. Coughlin, ad-	Gilman, critic
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	and program
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.....	commentator ....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.....	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.....	Science sketch.....	his orchestra....	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Local dance music	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	Time, sketch.....	Reports; news....	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Lucrezia Bori, sop.;	Religious period	Twilight Reveries,	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York..	with soloist.....	Studio recital.....
6:30	Nikolai Sokoloff,	Salute program....	Local dance music	Organ recital.....
6:45	guest conductor.....	Popular vocal.....	CBS soloist; orch..	Time and news...
7:00	Reinald Werrenrath;	Emergency talk..	Ethel Waters and	Evening service
7:15	Weems's Orchestra.	Voice and piano..	Denny Orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal.....	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra...	news flashes.....	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon,
8:00	L'Heure Exquise;	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	chamber musicale..	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	Brougher .....
8:30	Jules Lande, troubu-	Del Castillo and	"Life of Edgar	Local dance music
8:45	dour of the violin..	vocal sextet.....	Allan Poe," sketch	Dramatic sketch..
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra.....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	tion; recital.....
9:30	Walter Winchell....	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room".....
9:45	"Trade and Mark"...	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Reports; organ.....	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	Black Orchestra	his orchestra....	Child Drama .....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	Wheeler and Wool-	Readings; organ..	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes.....	sey; orchestra....	Reports; news.....	tions—U. S. S. R.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:20 WAAB, Recordings, Petes (Debussy); Danse Macabre (Saint-Saëns); Bolero (Ravel).
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: dramatic biography of Robert Fulton.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Manhattan String Quartet.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, "The New England Regional Labor Board," S. C. Bartlett Jr.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7," dramatic sketch of the Secret Service.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; New World Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 WBZ, Chicago Opera Company: last act, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq D'Or."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

How About It?

To last or not to last? That's the question.

Whether the Boston Transit Commission will continue or not is a matter of burning interest to a few gentlemen connected more or less closely with Boston City Hall.

* * *

Above all this absorbing problem concerns Col. Thomas F. Sullivan who is at the head of that commission and has been since Mr. Andrew J. Peters "drafted" the Colonel from the elevated company service. That's some time.

The Colonel has given up that position for every Mayor since then. It's even whispered, not too softly at that, that he could be persuaded without much man-handling to give up bossing laying the tracks for the "E!" once more for the sake of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and keep on being transit commissioner.

But—the East Boston traffic tunnel is nearing completion. Funds for further public transportation projects are not in sight.

Straw or Haystack

Straws—sometimes if the wind is strong enough, haystacks—show the way the wind is blowing.

Representative Arthur V. Sullivan, who has but recently taken the chair in the transit commission occupied for some time by Mr. Arthur V. Corbett is thinking strongly of making a contest with Congressmen John J. Douglass for the seat that Mr. Douglass now holds in the National House of Representatives, the tenth Massachusetts district. The Lomasney interests no longer dominate that district. Friends of Mr. Sullivan, the junior Sullivan on the Transit Commission, declare he envisages the signs of the times so far as that commission is concerned and is going out after that seat in the lower House in the Congress.

* * *

It's easy to see that a man bearing the approval of Mayor Mansfield and, as a logical consequence, that of Governor Ely and Senator Walsh, will be a mighty strong candidate.

* * *

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, in a speech he made in Springfield last night has all but put himself and Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton into the Democratic preliminaries for the nomination of Governor.

It's not known whether CWA Administrator Bartlett relished this or not.

Mr. Hurley said: "Hurley and Bartlett may be found carrying on a good clean fight for office."

Mr. Hurley couldn't have meant anything else than the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Coincidental

Mr. Gasper G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Carl A. Terry, chairman of the Republican State Committee, are in Washington. Their being there together is probably a coincidence.

Undoubtedly they will consult with the Republican delegation in Congress from Massachusetts. If the the G. O. P. elephant is to trumpet the coming state campaign the Republican leaders must think up something for it to bellow about.

So Gasper and Carl are pumping up wind for the elephant's bellow.

R. J.

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Japan's Jingoists Blamed by Foreign Policy's Speakers

Open-Door Policy Held Crux of Troubles in the Orient

Japan would regard war with the United States not only as a crime but as a blunder, Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza today.

Concurring with the rest of the speakers that the Far East is rife with possible frictions, Dr. Blakeslee scoffed at the talk of war by saber-rattling Japanese military men. Japan has today most of the spoils which it would win if it could defeat the United States, he explained, and reminded his listeners that Japan has Manchuria, with the great powers showing no dispostion to take it from her, despite their disapproval.

The various speakers depicted the Far East as a theater of tremendous changes, with Japan striving to place itself at the head of a Pan-Asianism movement in the Orient. These changes, according to Mr. James H. Powers, foreign editor of the Boston Globe, place upon America the responsibility of discarding its inflexible policies based on the experiences of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Open Door Policy, the crux of America's foreign policy in the Far East, has become a delusion in the light of changing events, according to Mr. Powers, who declared America must make these necessary changes or expect collision with Japan.

Remove Militarists

Mr. Powers likewise made peace in the Pacific dependent upon removal of the militarists from the throttles of Japan's foreign policy. Mr. Powers said that the dangerous war-mongering in Japan issues from generals and admirals, who seek support for an expensive military and naval program and also for the program of Pan-Asianism.

The speakers envisaged Japan as proceeding with a program of ultimate alliance with China and the conversion of that nation's 470,000-000 population into war material under Japanese military leaders.

According to Dr. Blakeslee there are plenty of conflicts in policy between the United States and Japan. The United States, he said, regards Japan as having run roughshod over American policies in the Far East and treaty rights as expressed in the Nine-Power Pact, providing for the integrity of China and the Open Door. The Japanese on the other hand regard the United States as the chief obstacle to Japanese expansion in the Far East and to their obvious desire to set up a Monroe Doctrine for the Orient.

This fundamental point of conflict has been accentuated, according to Mr. Blakeslee by the refusal of the United States to recognize Manchoukuo, by the increase in the American Fleet, by American recognition of the Soviet Government and the economic assistance given to China by such measures as the recent cotton and wheat loan to the Nanking Government.

Dr. Blakeslee beholds Japan as advancing from the successful consolidation of its gains in the Far East toward the establishment of a powerful Pan-Asia bloc, constituted of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. With the majority of the Chinese eager to continue economic war on Japan, but with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek urging a temporary agreement with Japan, Dr. Blakeslee could not foresee the final choice. He said, however, that all China was determined that after one or more centuries, Manchuria must become again an integral part of China.

The much discussed war between Russia and Japan depends, Dr. Blakeslee said, on Japan actually invading Russia, for he does not believe Russia intends to fight in protection of its interests in Manchoukuo, where it owns the Chinese Eastern Railway. Negotiations are already under way, he said, for the sale of this railroad to Japan.

The real danger lies in the fact that an element in Japan's Army wishes to take advantage of the present situation to extend Japanese sovereignty over Eastern Siberia. War depends upon the ability of this group to precipitate a situation that will force hostilities. Dr. Blakeslee declared the friction between both China and Russia might easily lead to war, while mitigating the possibility of war with the United States.

CWA Boss Asks 'Speed' But 18 Men 'Stall' Jobs

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 20 (AP)—Eighteen resentful CWA workers threw down their picks and shovels yesterday, after being told by their foreman that they weren't working hard enough.

In a body, the men marched to the office of Mr. Roscoe F. Murphy, director, to protest. They received little comfort from him. He discharged three and told the others to "quit their stalling."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold tonight and early Sunday, with slowly rising temperature late Sunday; lowest temperature tonight 16 to 20; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming east to southeast, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	39	New Orleans.	56	62
Chicago	32	38	New York ..	32	44
Denver	28	52	Norfolk, Va..	40	56
Helena, Mont.	38	48	Philadelphia.	32	48
Jacksonville..	60	62	St. Louis ...	38	52
Kansas City.	28	46	St. Paul	20	28
Los Angeles..	46	72	San Francisco	48	52
Miami, Fla...	66	74	Washington..	26	52

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 20.
B—Maximum Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:04 p. m., Sunday 3:34 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:12 p. m.

Japanese Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miss Toyo Tokugawa

Miss Tokugawa Obeys Oriental Reticence But Likes Old Boston

"No," said the Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, indulgently, "she does not know enough."

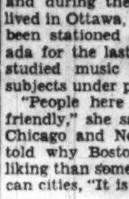
"No," said the son of his Royal Highness, "she had better refrain from being interviewed." And like a true Oriental maiden Miss Toyo Tokugawa readily agreed; also like a true Japanese maiden she expressed no surprise whatever when she did find herself face to face with a reporter. She was very pleased to converse, but her hostess was waiting upstairs, with other guests attending the luncheon at the Union Club; and it would not be seemly for any young person, especially the granddaughter of a prince, to delay her elders.

Although this is her first visit to Boston Miss Tokugawa is a widely traveled young woman for a Japanese, and wears her Occidental costume, her chic felt hat and fur coat, with all the dash of Fifth Avenue or the Bois de Boulogne. Her instructors have been Japanese. She finished the equivalent of high school in Tokyo, and during the two years she has lived in Ottawa, where her father has been stationed as Minister to Canada for the last four years, she has studied music and other cultural subjects under private tutors.

"People here in Boston are very friendly," she said, "I have been to Chicago and New York." Then she told why Boston was more to her liking than some of the other American cities, "It is older."

Boston Snapshots

Where Tides Meet—St. John may have its reversing falls, but Boylston Street subway station has its reversing gates—and the latter provide, perhaps, the most dramatic spectacle at times. The turnstiles, it may be recalled, work both ways. They exact 10 cents tribute from incoming passengers—and let others depart without charge.



Just before theater time last night we witnessed a deadlock. A thundering herd, released from two cars, bore down on the gates. A lady, already at the gate, sought her dime in a pocketbook. Other homeward bound passengers stood behind her—or passed through the second gate. But the theater-goers brooked no interference. They reached the turnstiles. The lady raised her eyes and met theirs—and hastily withdrew into a sheltering corner. After the stampede had passed she emerged and proceeded safely through.

* * *

Observation Platform—A boy waited at a street car stop in Belmont. A pair of cars hove in sight. He signaled the motorman to stop. The doors of both cars rolled open—but nobody entered. The conductors peered out upon a deserted street—the boy had established himself on a breezy perch at the rear of the second car.

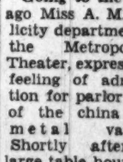
* * *

Going to the Dogs—A year or two ago Miss A. M. Maney, of the publicity department of the Metropolitan Theater, expressed a feeling of admiration for parlor dogs of the china and metal variety. Shortly after, a large table hound took up a position near the telephone on her desk. Visitors remarked on it—and Miss Maney remarked on her interest in the species. The result was that canine ornaments have been gathering like flies in the neighborhood. At the last census they numbered 60.

They run all the way from a tiny bronze whippet to a strange silver and black striped creature presented by Rudy Vallee's secretary. Autographed photographs of real dogs are beginning to come in, too. Strangely enough, though, Miss Maney has no live dog of her own—and has no desire at all to acquire one.

* * *

Full House—Blazing electric signs were clamoring for the favor of movie and theater patrons as we left Tremont Street yesterday evening and stepped across the deserted walks of the Common to Joy Street. Reaching the converted stable, which the Forum Players have christened The Barn, we found it completely filled by an audience eager for the curtain to rise on the first of four one-act plays.



The slightly musty odor, the oddly assorted seats and the sounds of movements in the Saracen's Head above, are all easily forgotten in the infectious enthusiasm of this group. What they lack in expensive equipment and thorough training they make up with love of acting and vivid imagination.

Before each playlet a description of the setting was read. The "Bumblepuppy" scene should have included a hammock—but, it was explained, with the aid of a little imagination, a bench would take its place. The flies, essential to the southern game bearing this name, could also be seen only with the mind's eye.

* * *

"Get a Horse!"—In the early days of automobiles this cry was often raised by small boys when motorists were faced with an emergency. Four thoroughbred horses are being called upon now to help in the Emergency Campaign of 1934 drive. On Monday they will be seen drawing a tallyho through the streets of Boston. Society women will be the passengers in the conveyance. It is to carry them from the Ritz and Somerset hotels, and other strategic points, to Jays. There they will act as salesgirls during the day. Twenty per cent of the net sales made by them will be given by the management of the store to the Campaign Fund.

Japan Reduces Forces Serving in Manchoukuo

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—It was announced here today that the eighth division of the Japanese Army would be withdrawn from Manchoukuo soon to be replaced by the remainder of the fourteenth infantry brigade of the seventh division.

Non-Japanese military experts interpreted this slight reduction as indicating the high command held no fears regarding the possibility of a clash with Russia—at least for the present.

Paintings Given To College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Two oil paintings by Gustave Doré, French painter, illustrator and sculptor of the nineteenth century, have been presented to the University of Southern California by Dr. Milbank Johnson, social economist. The paintings are valued at $100,000.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Last day of this A. E. Thomas comedy, sponsored by the American Theater Society. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Guy Robertson, Nancy McCord, Betty Starbuck and Andrew Tombes in this romantic musical comedy. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Last day. Pauline Frederick in detective-mystery play by Edgar Wallace. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina," New England premiere tonight at 8:30.

KEITH'S—"I Am Suzanne," with Lillian Harvey and Gene Raymond. Also film of Podrecca's Piccoli Marionettes, an organ solo, and an "Amos 'n' Andy" comedy. 10:20 a. m., 12:36, 2:50, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40.

BOSTON—"As Husbands Go," with Warner Baxter, Warner Oland and Helen Vinson. Doris Kenyon in person. 10 a. m., 1:07, 4:16, 7:20, 10:36.

STATE—"Gallant Lady," with Ann Harding and Clive Brook. 1:05, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Roland Young and Lillian Gish in "His Double Life," a screen version of Arnold Bennett's book "Buried Alive," and play, "The Great Adventure." Also "Convention City." Paramount at 10:41 a. m., 12:51, 3:26, 6:05, 8:42. Fenway at 1:07, 3:43, 6:19, 8:55.

UPTOWN—"Right to Romance," with Ann Harding and Nils Asther. Also "S. O. S. Iceberg." 2:20, 4:57, 7:35, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN—Mary Pickford appearing in person. On the screen "All of Me," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins, George Raft and Helen Mack. 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25, 10:45.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY—New York vs. Boston; Medford vs. Junior Varsity. 8.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Sir Henry Wood conducting in Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

AUTOMOBILE SHOW — In Mechanics Building. Open today 1 to 10.

SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Jewish Music," a lecture-recital by Prof. S. Braslavsky. Chorus. Soloists. 2.

FRITZ KREISLER—In Symphony Hall. 3:30.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Early American Churches," lecture by Rev. Frederick T. Persons. Illustrated. 3:30.

SHERWOOD EDDY—Speaks at Community Church on "Russia and India—Two Philosophies of Life." In Symphony Hall, 10:45 a. m.

FORD HALL FORUM—Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan speaks on "Socialism, Marxism and the Jewish Religion." 7:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"In Tulip Land," an illustrated talk by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, on Holland—with emphasis on Dutch children. 3 and 4.

ART MUSEUM—Lectures: "Ancient Art," by Miss Nelson, 2:30; "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Sayward, 3; "Sculpture," by Miss Adlow, 3:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Talk on India by Finney Paramanandam. Einar Hansen, first violinist of the Symphony Orchestra, will play. 8.

"BETTER HOMES" LECTURE—Donald Smith, Freely discusses "Fabrics for Windows." In Model House, 209 Weld Street, West Roxbury. 2.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Daily Life of the Eskimo," 11:30 a. m.; "Prehistoric Animals," 10:30 a. m.; "Making and Mining of Coal," 2:30.

SHERWOOD EDDY—Speaks at Boston Congregational Ministers' Meeting in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, on "The World Situation: A Challenge to Religion." 11 a. m.

PERSONAL MONEY MANAGEMENT COURSE—Albert H. Lythgoe speaks on "Investing in Insurance," and Frederick Deane deals with "Investing in Securities." Old South Meeting House, 6:15.

Massachusetts Bids Motorists to Look At Scenic Beauties

A movement is afoot in the Massachusetts Legislature to develop among motorists a better appreciation of the State's scenic beauties. At least such is the conclusion drawn from a rather broad interpretation of three bills being heard by the Highways Committee.

First, Mr. F. W. Cook, Secretary of State, urged removal of political posters or cards from trees, posts, or other structures along the highways within 30 days after the primary or election to which they fer. Mr. Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works, went Mr. Cook one better and suggested that the signs be taken down "before" instead of "after" the election, but they both agreed that the panorma would be enhanced by elimination of these decorations. So much for attention to the scenery itself.

Next, Senator Arthur Hollis of Newton stepped forth to champion a bill to quell the enthusiasm of "maniacal" motorists speeding along state highways. Supplementing this plea was the recommendation of Gen. Richard K. Hale, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, for a study of the speed of vehicles and steps to aid enforcement of speed regulations on certain highways. How can a motorist see, to say nothing of enjoy, the beauties of the countryside while traveling at 60 miles an hour?

But it was suggested that after beautifying the scenery and persuading the motorist to hesitate 'mid its glories, Representative Samuel H. Cohen of Boston asked the committee to do something about the so-called ornaments on the fronts of automobiles.

Music

New Boston Opera Company

The New Boston Opera Company, Tommaso Nazzaro, director, will begin a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House on Feb. 5. Among the stars announced are Rosa Raisa, Maria Jeritza, Edith Mason, Carmela Ponselle, Hope Hampton, Elsa Alsen, Mario Chamlee, Dino Borgioli, Coe Glade, Arnoldi Lindi and Mostyn Thomas. Conductors will be Fritz Reiner, Cesare Sodero and Alberto Sciarretti. The repertory follows:

Feb. 5: "Walkure" (Jeritza, Ryan, Brantell, Patton, Reiner).
Feb. 6: "Aida" (Raisa, Glade, Lindi, Thomas, Sodero).
Feb. 7 (matinée): "Carmen" (Ponselle, Miller, Borgioli, Thomas, Sciarretti).
Feb. 7 (evening): "Manon" (Hampton, Fox, Margioli, Chamlee, Sodero).
Feb. 8: "Rigoletto" (Luechese, Glade, Borgioli, Sodero).
Feb. 9: "Bohème" (Mason, Moore, Chamlee, Frigerio, Interrante, Sodero).
Feb. 10 (matinée): "Lohengrin" (Alsen, Aves, Chamlee, Patton, Reiner).
Feb. 10 (evening): "Cavalleria" (Raisa, Moore, Borgioli, Interrante, Sciarretti) and "Pagliacci" (Mason, Lindi, Frigerio, Sodero).

Prince Leaves England For Tour of South Africa

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Jan. 20 (AP)—Prince George, youngest son of the King, embarked in the liner Carnavon Castle yesterday for his first official mission to the Dominions, a 17,000-mile tour of South Africa.

Prince George and his much-traveled eldest brother, the Prince of Wales, flew from Sunningdale to Southampton in the Prince of Wales' blue and scarlet plane. His fellow-passengers included a party of 23 farmers who will inspect agricultural conditions in South Africa.

General Ward to Retire

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Franklin W. Ward of Albany, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, announced his retirement from the National Guard service as of next Dec. 4 at a dinner meeting of the National Guard Association of the State of New York last night.

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Cattlemen Advised To Cut Production Before Seeking Aid

Wallace Urges Ranchers to Get Together on an Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Cattlemen were today advised by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to get together on a program for the restriction of production before asking for legislative relief measures. He told the House Agricultural Committee that lack of agreement probably would postpone congressional action for another year.

Mr. Wallace declared that were cattle classed as a basic commodity, a definite relief program could be enacted. He stated that regardless of what program ranchers might settle upon, nothing of lasting nature could be done at once, although large quantities of beef might be purchased out of the $100,000,000 Agricultural Adjustment Administration fund and distributed among the needy. He figured the present overproduction at 10,000,000 head.

Mr. Wallace maintained that considerably less production of cattle was needed and explained that during 1924 cattlemen had attempted an "equalization process" among themselves. He declared that unless corrective measures were adopted, the return of "very good prices" would be delayed until 1941.

He pointed out that during 1913 he had predicted an overproduction of cattle during 1933 and had based that prediction on what is called a "cattle cycle." The cycle, he said, ran 14 years: seven years up and seven years down.

As to the difference of opinion among cattlemen over what they wanted, Mr. Wallace mentioned the groups of the West, Middle West, East and Northeast, and Virginia and North Carolina who, he said, were influenced by the various products they purchased for cattle feeding.

In conclusion, he believed that a process tax would lessen the interval between now and the time for "good prices" by at least three years. This tax, he said, would be "passed back to the consumer," production decreased and consumption increased.

The Agricultural Act, if extended to cattle, would give ranchers compensation for reduction in stock shipped to the markets, with the cost borne by a processing tax on the packers.

'Relatives' of Violin Make Hartford Début

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20—Three "new" instruments of the violin family were introduced here Thursday night in a concert by a group of young Torrington (Conn.) musicians, who have been "trained" by the maker of the instruments, Mr. Fred L. Dautrich of Torrington.

The group is a quintet playing a standard violin; a new "vilonia," which is larger than a viola; a "vilon" or new tenor instrument; a standard violoncello, and a "vilono," or new bass instrument, halfway between a cello and a bass viol.

Mr. Deutrich claims for the instruments new possibilities in tonal balance. He has arranged special scores for his quintet.

Auto 'Rooted' Too Deep To 'Pull Up' for a Frost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20—Connecticut's income from motor vehicle fees and taxes dropped only 3 per cent in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1932. In the next fiscal year, ended last June 30, it dropped 10 per cent.

Releasing this information, State Comptroller Anson F. Keeler said, "This seems to indicate that the average man has become so accustomed to the use of an automobile that it is one of the last things he gives up."

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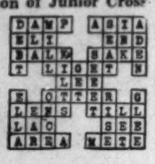


Burro Gets a Ride And Has a Laugh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tonopah, Nev.

THE humble burro, a common sight in the Nevada hills not so many years ago, discarded with the advent of the automobile, turned out to forage for himself, is coming back into his own again. Prospectors are finding that intensive prospecting with an auto is disappointing.

Old timers have not discarded their flivvers, but some of them have found a way to meet their problem, and it is no uncommon sight now to see a trailer hitched behind a battered car fitted up with a stout crate in which rides a faithful old burro friend and burden bearer.

Philadelphia Home Of Edgar Allan Poe Open on Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—What magic of imagination, what fascinating fancy, set free, belonged to Edgar Allan Poe—this must be the thought of the visitor to the poet's little brick house here, today, on the 125th anniversary of his birth.

For this tiny, prim three-storied home, occupied 92 years ago by Poe and his wife, Virginia, could not possibly suggest mystery or romance of the type that was so abundant in the work of this master of mystery.

Square little rooms, two on each floor, with neat, white-marbled fireplaces, here Poe lived and worked during the years 1842 to 1844, producing some of his most gruesome stories and what is probably the best known of his poems, The Raven, while writing from the sunny little study which overlooked the walled garden with its flower beds and climbing roses.

Today the house looks very much as it used to when Poe and his family used it, for it was recently bought by Mr. Richard Gimbel and restored to as nearly the same condition as possible. It is furnished throughout with furniture which was in use at the time Poe lived here. some of the things having actually been used by him.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

A young water colorist of promise exhibits his pictures at Grace Horne's Galleries on Stuart Street. His name is James Dwyer.

The unmistakable style which has developed throughout New England in recent years is discovered in this young man's pictures. Our aquarellists, with benefit on the one hand of the free brushwork of Impressionism, on the other hand of the stark shadows of chiaroscuro, have contrived something striking. Sargent may have led the way to this brisk, accented manner, but these painters of the younger generation have carried his method further, relinquished his attention to details, and dashed headlong into sweeping effects. There is some risk in the manner, the risk of superficiality and theatricality. However, in a controlled hand, the water colors may yield splendid results.

Mr. Dwyer portrays houses and roadways of Provincetown, large shade trees, picket fences, grounded boats. His colors are not bright but they all have a rosy glow which is pleasant to the eye.

In an adjoining gallery there are portrait drawings and sketches by Miss Caroline van H. Bean.

Genre street scenes illustrating activity in poorer districts have been painted realistically by the artist in gouache. The portraits are crayon sketches in which she seems to have characterized her sitters ably. Outstanding is a portrayal of the French chanteuse, Yvette Guilbert, showing how she appears today, her features puffed and lined. This is a contrast with the lively depictions made by her admirers, Toulouse-Lautrec particularly during her heyday in the nineties.

City Club

Photographs of wild flowers and trees are on view at the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. They were made by Mr. Edwin Hale Lincoln on paper coated with platinum. The pictures of wild flowers were made after collaboration with botanists. D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The run of "All the King's Horses," musical play at the Shubert, has been extended for another week.

"No More Ladies" departs from the Plymouth to New York after tonight's performance.

"Criminal-at-Large" closes tonight at the Tremont. The theater will be dark for the present.

Philip Barry's new play, "State of Grace," is scheduled to open Monday at the Wilbur, with Lillian Gish.

To the Plymouth Monday night comes Cornelia Otis Skinner for a week's engagement in her sketches, including the new "Loves of Charles II."

"Richard of Bordeaux," historical play by Gordon Daviot (Agnes MacIntosh), which has been running in London since June, 1932, will be presented at the Colonial beginning Jan. 29.

On the same evening, another English play, Anthony Armstrong's "Ten Minute Alibi," will come into the Plymouth.

The new Garbo film, "Queen Christina," will have its first Boston showing at the Majestic tonight.

The Soviet dancers, Vecheslova and Chabukani, will make their first Boston appearance in Symphony Hall next Wednesday evening.

Ted Shawn and his group of men dancers will give three performances at the Repertory Theater, Feb. 2 and 3.

The second "Morning Varieties" will be presented next Saturday forenoon at Symphony Hall by Arthur Fiedler and the Hans Wiener Dancers.

Next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Burton Holmes will take his audience on a trip around the world.

Truce Proposed In Franco-Reich Tariff Conflict

Both Sides Hope to Avert Disastrous Consequences of Complete Break

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 19—A truce is to be sought almost immediately in the Franco-German tariff war which was opened today by the formal French denunciation of the 1927 commercial treaty.

A serious view of the situation is taken by the authorities here, and the Monitor learns that during the three months before denunciation of the trade treaty becomes effective every effort is to be made to reach a compromise agreement. Both the Reich and France have expressed a desire to avert the disastrous consequences of a tariff conflict, and it is felt here that excellent chances for an accord exist.

The immediate issue of the disagreement is the French decision to reduce the deficit of its trade balance with Germany, which totals 1,300,000,000 francs, about $52,000,000 at parity, by 300,000,000 francs. This cut, according to French officials, would still leave Germany a favorable balance of 1,000,000,000 francs out of which to meet its financial obligations to France, totaling some 750,000,000 francs annually.

Germany, however, refused to accept this offer and retaliated by imposing fresh quota restrictions totaling 160,000,000 francs on imports from France. The French Government notified the Reich that application of these measures, scheduled for today, would be the sign for breaking off commercial relations.

Motion Pictures

"America's Sweetheart"

At the Metropolitan Theater, interest centers in the stage appearance of Miss Mary Pickford in a scene from the first act of "A Church Mouse." After the opening performance Friday, she made a graceful curtain speech in response to an affectionate tribute of applause from the immense audience, thanking them for their "love throughout the years."

On the screen, "All of Me" gives Miss Miriam Hopkins about eight reels in which to make up her mind concerning the importance of her love for Mr. Fredric March as against the security of her expensive Park Avenue background. Miss Hopkins has enough individuality to make her mental fluctuations seem worthy of attention. Mr. March is terribly earnest as the young engineer to whom she finally resigns herself. It is Mr. George Raft and Miss Helen Mack as a tragic pair of underworldings, who show her the way. Their sacrificial devotion provides her with an example of the deeper meaning of love.

Also on the stage is a colorful revue in a piratical setting, with a team of dexterous rope dancers. Mr. Fabien Sevitsky, as usual, imparts musical value to his Overture.

Feminine Gallantry

When Miss Ann Harding screams or slams a door in a picture—that will be news. In "Gallant Lady," now at Loew's State Theater, she continues her noble repression of any violent interior impulses that might be caused by the really hard times she is forced to go through.

In an opening scene, taken bodily from a newsreel, showing the dash to disaster of a transatlantic flier, she loses her fiancé. Next, as an unmarried mother, she must give up her child. Her love for the child is the theme that holds the picture together through its many détours. And if the child, in the little-boy stage, weren't Dickie Moore, her suffering would be more believable. Not that he isn't attractive—but you know he is Dickie Moore.

Mr. Clive Brook, a gentleman matching Miss Harding's code of reserve, figures more or less helpfully in her life. Mr. Tullio Carminati songfully pursues her all over Europe and across the ocean. But it is Mr. Otto Kruger whom she finally marries—because it is he who adopted her boy. Also because, in one of those impossibly sudden transitions that mark screen behavior, she decides she loves him.

It is time Miss Harding got a break and a chance to express herself in a really good picture. Or does she prefer it this way? M. L.

Tokyo Resents Il Duce's Term of 'Yellow Peril'

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Mr. Koko Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, yesterday instructed Mr. Hajime Matsushima, Ambassador to Italy, to call Premier Mussolini's atention to "the possible harmful effects to Italo-Japanese amity" of an article which appeared recently in some American publications.

The article quoted Il Duce as calling Japan the "Yellow Peril."

The Foreign Office spokesman said the criticism especially wounded Japanese sensibilities because of the universal admiration in this country of Premier Mussolini as a great dictator.

Pacific Fleet Vessels Ordered to Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, approved today the plans of Rear Admiral David F. Sellers for the return of 113 ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic in April, in conformity with orders of President Roosevelt.

Under Admiral Sellers' plan, the vessels will depart from the San Pedro-San Diego area April 9 for the east coast and will hold maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea after coming through the Panama Canal.

Fleeing Convicts Free Teacher

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Lewis Dresser, 26, Kansas school teacher who was abducted by Jim Clark and another of the seven convicts who escaped the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing yesterday, was released unharmed near Pawhuska, Okla., at 5 a. m. today.

This Navy Yard a Joke for 150 Years Now a Haven for Hungry Motorists

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Paxton, Massachusetts, Navy Yard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PAXTON, MASS.—A joke may be just a joke to a lot of people, but to one man in this town it became a stepping stone to a paying business.

Until three years ago the joke remained on its location at the bottom of the hill in the direction of Worcester. There it centered about the reservoir, provoking smiles that had lasted over a period of 150 years. For miles around men spoke of the Paxton Navy Yard and the brick steamer and chuckled, for the little town nestling in the foothills of the Berkshires was about as high and dry as a town could wish to be.

The origin of the story is hard to run down. According to the majority, however, it began with a facetious sailor who traveled on the stage from Worcester to Barre. Passing through Paxton the sailor saw the reservoir at the foot of the hill and asked the name of the town. On being told that it was Paxton he expressed surprise that such a town should have a navy yard, the reservoir being dotted with the bare trunks of dead trees which the sailor mistook for masts.

The story tickled the public fancy. The Paxton Navy Yard it was and the Paxton Navy Yard it is. Down near the reservoir stood an old tavern, long since demolished. This tavern was given the nickname of "the brick steamer."

The joke outlasted the tavern, outlasted generations, until it at last became a classic. Outsiders who passed through Paxton asked about the Navy Yard and the brick steamer.

Then an enterprising garage keeper saw the possibility of capitalizing the joke. The brick steamer came up the hill, the Navy Yard left the old reservoir. Next door to the garage the proprietor dug a pond and installed a lighthouse and an electrically driven gunboat.

On the shores of the tiny pond he built a roadside stand in the form of a brick steamer. At the gateway he hung a sign, "The Paxton Navy Yard." An example of Yankee ingenuity that could capitalize on a joke even when it happened to be 150 years old.

Travelogue

Burton Holmes

When Mr. Burton Holmes gave his picture-talk on Java at Symphony Hall Friday night he remarked that his first lecture on Java in Boston had been more than a quarter of a century ago—and he suggested that apparently Boston wasn't much more interested in Java now than it had been then. He made it interesting enough for those who attended, however, as for two hours he told his story and showed his "stills" and motion pictures.

The glimpse of Bali were all too few, but when he got away from the modern Dutch towns, Java was really as fascinating. The motor roads seemed excellent. And all along the way were smiling, simple people, swarms of them—44,000,000, he said, in a country about the size of New York State. The tropical growth; the colossal monuments, Hindu and Buddhist, the Prambanan and the Boro-Budor and the Singosari; the making of batik; the dancers in their strange outfits and the fascinating shadow play; finally a super-Lucullan feast called a "rice table," with 18 boys each serving a platter of strange combinations of food, weird crustaceans and fried bananas and pickled oddments, all to be piled on top of a mountain of rice and eaten with fork and spoon and gusto. Evidently they know how to eat in Java, even though they have strange notions about the social amenities and what to wear and how to get about.

France Asks United States To Renounce Neutrality

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—An American declaration ending the traditional neutrality policy of the United States was urged by the French Government Jan. 18.

"We hope," Premier Camille Chautemps told the Senate in commenting on President Roosevelt's "capital message" to the Wilson Foundation recently, "that the President will go so far as to say that neutrality in the face of an aggressor can no longer be maintained."

The Senate applauded and then gave the Government an overwhelming 286-to-3 vote on its disarmament policy as the Premier asserted the national defense would not be weakened in the face of "rearmament of another country."

M. Chautemps described as "a sign of hope" and "of the highest importance" President Roosevelt's willingness to coöperate with the League of Nations and his "readiness to surrender certain neutrality rights in order to prevent war."

Connecticut Corn Growers Cheered by Winter's Cold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20—The cornear worm which in recent summers has established itself firmly in Connecticut sweet corn fields, may not have counted on the old-fashioned New England winter now upon us.

Dr. W. E. Britton, entomologist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, thinks the cold weather will kill any worms that tried to winter in the State. He told vegetable growers at their state convention in Middletown that they might expect fewer worms in their corn next summer.

Folklore Festival To Mark Opening Of St. Louis Auditorium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A national folklore festival has been planned as one of the dedicatory events for the opening of St. Louis' new Municipal Auditorium now being completed at a cost of $5,000,000.

The objective of the festival, as described by Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, nationally-known folklorist, is "to bring together from all parts of the United States individuals and groups attempting to discover and preserve native American folk material."

Plans have progressed to the point where it has been announced that the festival will be held in April in six night performances and two matinées. During the week groups will compete in the presentation of folklore, music, dances, plays and arts and crafts. Displays of the latter are to be on view in the assembly halls of the Auditorium.

An invitation is being issued to all native folklore groups, including Indian and Negro organizations, to enter the songs, lore and dances which are their natural heritage. Since Missouri is the state of a large portion of the Ozark mountain area, it is expected that the merry songs of the quilting and husking bees and house raisings and warmings still extant among its hill-dwellers will be brought to the public attention as never before.

Moseley Commands in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20—The Fourth Corps Area has welcomed its new commander, Maj.-Gen. George van Horn Moseley, who succeeds the late Maj.-Gen. Edward L. King.

Early Pioneers Welcomed All If They'd Wash Their Dishes

Historical Society's Records Show That Males Wore Yards of Socks, While Cut of Women's Shoes Was Unimportant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—"Notice to Strangers: Eat what you like, but Wash the Dishes." So read a placard usually found in pioneer homes of the West, where doors were never locked and visitors were always welcome. This card, left when the owner was absent from his home, was one of the many interesting customs of the early settlers, which are arousing more interest lately because some of the remaining pioneers are making permanent records of them.

It didn't matter much to the Lady of the Covered Wagon which shoe she wore because women's shoes were made to be interchangeable on either foot. Nor did the pioneer man worry about the crease in his trousers. If they were pressed at all, they were ironed out round.

And pioneers, despite their hardships, had their fun too. It was no unusual thing for them to drive 20 and 30 miles to dances and after arrival dance all night, with a big supper at midnight.

Western hospitality was proverbial. When guests arrived, the host unhitched the horses and turned them into corrals while the hostess set out a big dinner.

That there are plenty of pioneers who remember "'way back when," was recently proved by the pleasant aftermath of a little story which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor relative to the seventy-fifth anniversary party in honor of Denver's founding given by the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society.

Apparently it recalled to the minds of several pioneers some of the now nearly forgotten customs of the rugged early settlers. In an entertaining letter to Mayor George D. Begole of Denver, Mr. George P. Porter, until last year State Auditor for Montana, a pioneer himself and the son of parents who took the trail to Denver in 1858, writes: "Many people represent the pioneers as wearing large hats and overalls, but when I was a boy I don't remember seeing either; nor did I see shoes. They wore boots, salt-and-pepper denim pants, and wool shirts over red or blue Oregon flannel underwear.

"As a boy," continues Mr. Porter, "I used to get quite a kick out of the 'California Sock.' It was many yards of cotton cloth or burlap wound around the foot, beginning at the pointed toe. No one could wrap one today, much less wear one."

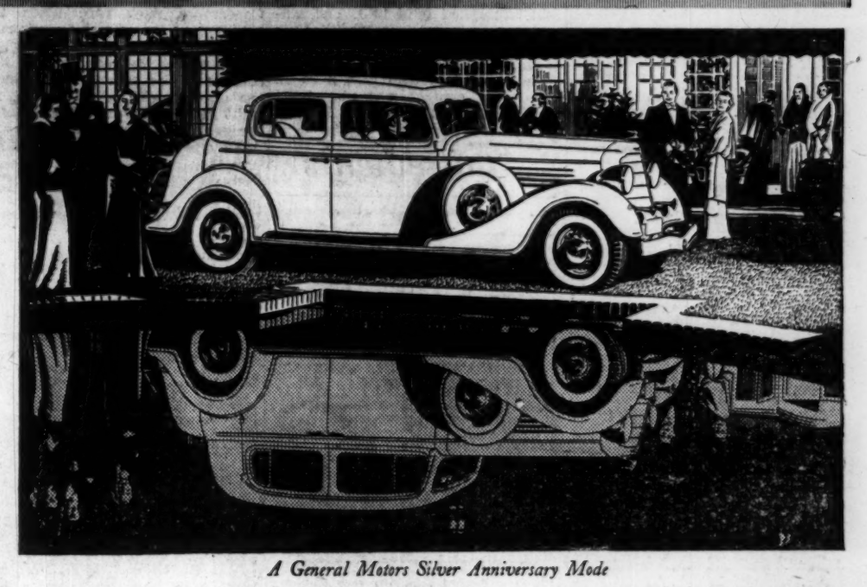
Mr. Porter's father, William Porter, was one of Denver's first Masons and storekeepers. Later he moved to Butte, Mont., and built the first house in that city.

Interesting customs of the early pioneers are being set down by Mr. LeRoy R. Hafen, historian and curator for the State Historical Society of Colorado.

Again there is a better automobile . . . and again BUICK is building it

THE *NEW* BUICK

with Knee-Action Wheels



A General Motors Silver Anniversary Mode

AGAIN this year, the outstanding engineering advancements revealed at the Automobile Show are advancements introduced by Buick.

★ First of all, there's the new GLIDING RIDE, mainly due to BUICK'S KNEE-ACTION WHEELS with gently operating coil springs.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ And then there's NEW DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHT, which is gained by moving the engine forward, and which gives greater body room and makes the back seat ride as comfortably as the front.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ Also the RIDE STABILIZER, which eliminates sidesway and body roll, and new AIR-CUSHION TIRES—both combining with Knee-Action Wheels and new distribution of weight to give Buick's gliding ride.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ Another headliner is VACUUM-POWER BRAKES, giving more effective stopping power with only one-half the former pedal pressure—the safest and most efficient braking system known.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ And another, COMPLETE AUTOMATIC STARTING . . . with choke, heat control, spark advance and idle control ALL automatic . . . so you merely turn the ignition switch and press the accelerator pedal or advance the hand throttle to start the car.

◆ ◆ ◆

★ And still others — new CENTER POINT STEERING CONTROL, which enables you to hold your car straight to the mark with little or no effort . . . Improved Fisher No Draft Ventilation System . . . and new Safety Multi-Beam Headlighting System, to mention only a few.

◆ ◆ ◆

All of these advancements give revolutionary new results in gliding ease—in safety—in comfort—and in *automatic* operation and control. They change the whole character of motoring so completely and delightfully that people are learning about motoring all over again. And almost all of these features, as we have said, *were introduced by Buick.*

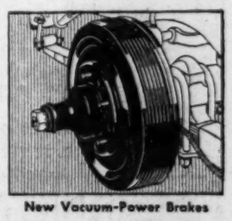
Every owner and prospective owner of a Buick car will take pleasure in remembering this fact when he visits the Automobile Show. Because here is additional proof of the statement — When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them.

◆

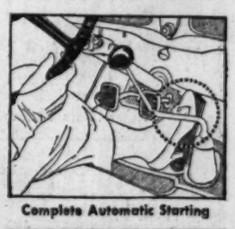
REMEMBER — It takes all four of these features to give the gliding ride as Buick gives it:

1 Knee-Action Wheels
2 Balanced Weight and Springing
3 The Ride Stabilizer 4 Air-Cushion Tires

Knee-Action Wheels



New Vacuum-Power Brakes



Complete Automatic Starting

New Bodies by Fisher

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

FLINT, MICHIGAN

A Division of General Motors Corporation

WHEN • BETTER • AUTOMOBILES • ARE • BUILT • BUICK • WILL • BUILD • THEM

Graduation Took Four Stars From Harvard Sextet

Present Team Only Fair but Getting Better With Each Game

Lineup for Tonight's Game

Harvard		Princeton
Hasler, lw		rw, Lane
Dewey, c		c, Kammer
Beale, rw		lw, Poole
Watts, ld		rd, Gardner
Gleason, rd		ld, Holsapple
de Give, g		g, Thouron

Spares—Kirkland, Duffey, Callaway, Choate, Ware, Lane, Dow and Wittell for Harvard; Willis, Savage, Lawson, Cathlas, Lea and Flynn for Princeton.

The Harvard and Princeton varsity hockey teams resume their series at the Boston Garden tonight, and although the Tigers will be favored as the two teams take the ice, the Crimson's recent 9-to-4 victory over the fast Union Boat Club sextet causes local fans to believe that the game will be a battle from start to finish. Harvard's coach, Joe Stubbs, said yesterday that if the Crimson first team could keep pace with the Tigers, he is certain that his spares can play better hockey than those Princeton has to offer.

The loss of the entire front-scoring line and one regular defense man that carried the Harvard varsity hockey team to the United States college championship last season has made this year's sextet just a fair team. Baldwin, Putnam and Saltonstall, who formed the most capable forward line in American college hockey during the 1932-33 season, have graduated, along with Roger Martin, the Crimson's best defense man.

Two other men on whom Coach Joseph Stubbs had depended have also been lost to the team. They are Milton L. Pruyn '35, the sophomore sensation of last season, who is on probation, and Frederick R. Moseley Jr. '36, star and captain of last season's freshman six, who has been unable to play.

At the present time, the star of the Crimson sextet is its captain and goalie, Paul deB. de Give '34, who is playing his third season of varsity hockey. De Give is unquestionably one of the best goalies in college circles today. He has performed brilliantly in the nets all season. Kenneth C. Mittell '34 is spare goalie.

William P. Watts '35, regular defense man last year, has returned to take one of the positions just in front of de Give. Francis H. Gleason '34, Richard A. Dow '35 and Arthur O. Choate Jr. '34, all of whom saw service with the varsity last season, are working with or sparing Watts. Gleason is probably the better of the three. Francis J. Lane '36, a star on the 1932-33 freshman six, has only been available in one or two games because of a mishap sustained while playing football this last fall. He has practically recovered, however, and is ready for active duty again. Lane is a fine, all-round player who specializes at defense.

Coach Stubbs's usual starting forward line includes Wyndham L. Hasler '34 at left wing, Alfred S. Dewey '36 at center and Benjamin Beale '34 at right wing. Beale is the team's leading scorer and it is his third season of varsity hockey. Dewey was left wing on the freshman team. Hasler was on the second line last year. Arthur F. Duffey Jr. '36, Charles M. Kirkland '34 and Samuel R. Callaway '36 are working on the second line. Of these three, Duffey has shown the most promise. He plays center ice. John Ware Jr. '34, Benjamin H. Hallowell '36 and Dunbar Holmes '35 are other available forwards.

The Crimson opened its season against Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Boston Garden and triumphed by 4 to 1. The second game was against McGill University, played in Montreal, and proved rather disastrous for the Crimson skaters who lost, 8 to 1. The third contest was played on Madison Square Garden ice in New York City and resulted in a victory for the University of Toronto, 4 to 1. McGill came to Boston shortly after and took the second game of the series with Harvard by the decisive score of 12 to 2. The Crimson won the next game, however, 4 to 3, from the Boston University sextet. Then came a 3-to-0 defeat in the hands of the Princeton Tigers. Harvard defeated the Union Boat Club last Wednesday, 9 to 4.

Crimson's Veteran Goalie

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Capt. Paul deB. de Give '34
Harvard Varsity Hockey Team.

Minnesota Six Sweeps Series With Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20—The University of Minnesota swept its two-game hockey series with the University of Michigan by a 1-to-0 victory here last night. The Gophers won the first game Thursday, 5 to 2.

Held at bay for almost 57 of the 60 playing minutes by a stubborn Wolverine defense that gave but never quite broke, the Gophers took the lead in the abbreviated Western Conference puck race when two members of its veteran "pony" rush line, William E. Munns '35 and Clyde A. Russ '35, teamed for the lone counter of the game. Munns eluded the defense with a rush along the right boards and passed to Russ at the goal mouth and the latter's shot was too fast for the Michigan goalie.

Minnesota		Michigan
Gray, Johnson, lw	rw,	Sherf, McEachern
Munns, McGlone, c	c,	Arts, Stewart
Russ, Zieske, rw	lw,	G. David, Courtis
LaBatte, ld	rd,	Chapman
Wagnild, rd	ld,	L. David
Clausen, g	g,	Jewell

Score—University of Minnesota 1, University of Michigan 0. Goal—Russ for Minnesota. Assist—Munns for Minnesota. Referee—Frank Goheen, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	3	8	53	53	29
Syracuse	12	2	11	69	59	26
Windsor	11	1	13	46	53	23
Cleveland	10	2	10	56	57	22
Buffalo	7	8	8	48	42	22
London	8	4	11	40	48	20

Result Jan. 19

Windsor 4, Syracuse 2.

Windsor Wins 4 to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan 20—Windsor Bulldogs gained third place in the International Hockey League last night by scoring a 4-to 2-victory over Syracuse Stars in a game replete with thrills from start to finish. The teams went into the third period tied at 1 to 1. Windsor scored three times and Syracuse once in the final period to take the decision. Steele, Duguid, Forslund and Fields did the scoring for the Bulldogs. Huggins and Miller got the Syracuse goals. Wallace Kilrea of Montreal Maroons played for Windsor.

Goodwin Retains Title

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, of Monroe, N. Y., with a subpar splurge on the final nine, yesterday defeated Brooks Glenn of Miami, 3 and 2, and retained his mid-winter amateur golf championship. The New York State junior champion consistently outdrove the Miamian player and was also longer with his second shots. Glenn turned in 19 one-putt greens.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0.
Oklahoma City 3, Tulsa 0.

De Oro, Kenney And Matsuyama Tied for Lead

Veteran Cuban Loses by 45 to 50 in His Fifth Match to McCourt

United States Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Standing

Player and home	W	L	HR	BG
Alfredo de Oro, New York	4	1	6	53
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	4	1	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	4	1	11	50
Arthur Woods, New York	3	3	7	57
Charles McCourt, Cleveland	4	2	8	65
Marc Catton, Oakland, Calif	3	3	8	63
Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago	0	5	6	..
Robert B. Harper, Denver	0	6	7	..

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 20—Alfredo de Oro, the veteran Cuban, and Kinrey Matsuyama, both of New York, along with Leonard Kenney of Chicago, are tied for first place in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament which will draw to a close here on Tuesday evening.

Each of the trio has won four games and met with one defeat. The most serious upset of the day's play occurred last night when de Oro was turned back by Charles McCourt of Cleveland, Ohio, 50 to 45 in 70 innings. It was De Oro's first defeat.

In the other games played during the afternoon Marcus Catton of Oakland, Calif., western sectional winner, handed Robert B. Harper of Denver, Colo., southern sectional winner, his sixth straight defeat, 50 to 36, and in the second afternoon match Kenney want into a tie for second place with Matsuyama, when he downed Arthur Woods of New York, 50 to 47. All three games required 70 innings to complete. Kenney's victory in the afternoon assisted him in gaining a wedge in the deadlock which exists for first-place honors.

After trailing for 33 innings Catton came from behind to win out over Harper, the winner scoring a high run of 5 to a 4 for the loser.

Kenney took an early lead over Woods and after the thirty-first inning was never in danger. The Chicagoan scored a high run of 7 to a 6 for Woods.

The McCourt-de Oro game proved to be somewhat of a thriller, the score changing hands several times, and it was not until the fifty-seventh inning when McCourt scored his high run of 6 to lead 41 to 32 that he enjoyed a comfortable lead. De Oro threatened for a time when he scored 9 billiards in the last 9 innings, but they were five short to make it his fifth straight game.

The scores by innings:

Marcus Catton—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 5 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 s 5 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 1—50. High run—5. Innings—70. x—Foul. s—Safety.

Robert B. Harper—1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 s 1 1 0 1 1 s 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0—36. High run—4. Innings—69. s—Safety.

Leonard Kenney—1 1 3 s 1 2 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 7 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 s 0 0 1 s 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 s 0 1—50. High run—7. Innings—70. s—Safety.

Arthur Woods—0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 6 1 0 0 0 s 1 0 1 1 s 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 2—41. High run—8. Innings—70. s—Safety.

Charles McCourt—2 2 2 1 0 x 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 s 2 0 0 s 0 1 0 0 s 0 3 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 6 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—50. High run—6. Innings—70. x—Foul. s—Safety.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 3 0 2 s 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 2 x 2 s 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 s 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 1—45. High run—4. Innings—69. x—Foul. s—Safety.

Richard A. Glendon to Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Richard A. (Old Dick) Glendon, well known in the rowing world, will soon join the Columbia University coaching staff it was learned here yesterday. Retiring twice since 1921 it is believed that Glendon's return to Columbia is due partly to a wish to carry on the Glendon rowing tradition. Richard J. Glendon, Old Dick's son, head coach at Columbia since 1926, passed on last month. Hubert Glendon, another son, is expected to be named head coach of the varsity and freshman heavyweight crews. Alastair MacBain, stroke of the champion 1929 eight, will continue his post as director of the intramural rowing program and as general assistant to the Glendons.

Doors Closed to Jackson

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The portals of organized baseball are closed forever to "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and his confessed cronies, who staggered the national game back in 1919 by "throwing" the World Series to the Cincinnati Reds. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who was named commissioner of the organized game as the scandal flared, shut off their last ray of hope yesterday when he denied the application for reinstatement made by Jackson. "Several others have asked for reinstatement in the past and they, too, have been turned down," the commissioner said resolutely.

Orioles Win Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The league leading Baltimore Orioles continued their sweeping career toward the Eastern Amateur Hockey League championship yesterday, when they swamped the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club team in the first game of a double header at the Bronx Coliseum, 8—1. Two of the goals made by the winners were scored while members of the sextet were in the penalty box. In the other game, New York A. C. and St. Nicholas Hockey Club fought each other to a stalemate, 5 to 5, in an overtime game.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sporting Editor

A Veteran Who Is a Veteran

ONE of the most remarkable exhibitions of longevity in championship competition is to be seen at Philadelphia, where Alfredo de Oro, the famous Cuban, is competing for the United States three-cushion billiard championship. Now in his seventy-second year, de Oro was winning three-cushion and pocket-billiard championships before most, if not all, of those who are battling him for the 1934 title had even had a cue in their hands. While billiards is not a game that requires so much physical exertion as such sports as football, baseball, rowing, etc., it is a game which requires much skill, patience and practice. When the question as to who is the greatest three-cushion or pocket-billiard player now, or of all time, comes up, the name of Alfredo de Oro will have to be given very serious consideration.

Mile Record on Shaky Footing

Reports from Lawrence, Kan., state that Glenn V. Cunningham, famous University of Kansas middle-distance runner and holder of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy for 1933, is seriously engaged in preparing for seven big indoor meets to be held during February and March. This calls attention to the fact that the one-mile and 1500-meter indoor records are just now on rather shaky footing. Cunningham is a great middle-distance runner; but he is not going to have things all his own way when he visits New York and Boston for the big meets which are to be held in those cities, as he is going to have to face, among others, William R. Bonthron, the brilliant Princeton middle-distance star, and Gene Venzke, the present holder of the indoor record of 4m. 10s. There is also a possibility that Luigi Beccali, Italy's 1500-meter Olympic champion of 1932, may be among his competitors.

In case this quartet of stars does meet, it is hard to figure out just how the present records are going to keep themselves on the slate, as the winner of the races should be forced to travel faster than the distances have ever been covered before, and the only answer to any such condition is a new mark.

Pick a Seven-Letter Name This Time

In past years there has been quite a little superstition connected with the naming of an America's Cup defender. From the defense of 1893 up to the time of picking the Enterprise as the defender in 1930, the name of the yacht had been composed of eight letters, and that was the number which was considered as the lucky one. But even with a 10-letter name, the Enterprise was successful, and it is quite evident that Harold S. Vanderbilt and his syndicate, which is building the only new candidate for the cup's defense, care nothing about the number of letters in their yacht's name, as they have selected Rainbow, which has only seven. This, it is interesting to note, is the same number of letters as made up the name of the yacht which originally won the trophy from Great Britain. Commodore Vanderbilt explained that Rainbow indicated "fair sailing and better times ahead." The first part of this is certainly to be hoped for; but, with the United States successfully defending the cup every time it has been raced for, it is hard to figure out how there will be "better times ahead" so far as referring to the outcome of the 1934 races is concerned.

U. S. Players Fill Semifinal Brackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 20—Players from the United States practically dominated the Canadian racquets championships after the semifinals in the singles and doubles were reached as the only semifinalists who are not from across the border are Sir John Childs and George E. D. Huband of this city, the defending doubles champions.

The feature singles match was that in which Dr. L. F. Bishop of New York defeated W. K. Laughlin, New York, 3 games to 1.

In the doubles this pair teamed up to defeat two Chicago players, Dexter Cummings and M. L. Newhall, in five games, winning the last three. The other matches during the day were won with comparative ease. The summary:

Canadian Racquets Championships
Singles—Third Round

Clarence C. Pell, New York, defeated J. R. Grant, Montreal, 15—5, 15—0, 15—2.

Dr. L. F. Bishop, New York, defeated W. K. Laughlin, New York, 15—9, 17—14, 6—15, 15—8.

L. R. Leonard, New York, defeated F. A. Gummey, Philadelphia, 15—1, 15—2, 15—9.

R. G. Sheldon, New York, defeated H. C. Clark, Boston, 15—10, 15—5, 15—2.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Dr. L. F. Bishop and W. K. Laughlin, New York, defeated M. L. Newhall and Dexter Cummings, Chicago, 14—17, 11—15, 15—4, 15—3, 18—13.

Sir John Childs and George D. Huband, Montreal, defeated F. A. Gummey, Philadelphia, and L. P. Beaublen, Montreal, 15—4, 15—7, 15—1.

C. C. Pell and J. W. Brooks, New York, defeated Daniel A. Newhall and Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—9, 18—15.

H. D. Sheldon and J. R. Leonard, New York, defeated G. H. Turpin and H. C. Macdougall, Montreal, 15—1, 15—9, 15—2.

Grimes Will Try Comeback

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes, veteran spitball pitcher, will be given a chance to come back with the St. Louis Cardinals, Sam Breadon, president of the club, announced yesterday. To smooth the trail for the 40-year-old pitcher, the Red Birds will send him to Hot Springs, Ark., for a special course of training. "Grimes thinks he can win for us," Breadon explained, "and I have a high regard for him and appreciate the great work he did for us in 1930 and 1931."

M. C. C. Opens Three-Day Match

NAGPUR, India, Jan. 20 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team yesterday opened a three-day match against a team representing the Central Province and Berar. C. K. Naidu, Indian test player, put on a great batting stand against clever English bowling to contribute 107 of his team's first-innings' total of 195. Marriott took six wickets for six runs apiece. The visitors had scored 49 runs without the loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

Hockey Meeting in New York

MONTREAL, Jan. 20 (AP)—A special meeting of the board of governors of the National Hockey League, called by the Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal Maroons clubs to consider the financial angles of the Ace Bailey-Eddie Shore case, will be held at New York, Wednesday, Jan. 24, President Frank Calder announced yesterday.

College Hockey Results

Minnesota 1, Michigan 0.
Williams 10, Mass. State 1.

College Wrestling Result

Springfield 18, East Stroudsburg 16.

U. S. Ping-Pong Tourney Attracts Many Teams

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Contenders from seven cities are entered in the United States intercity ping-pong team championships, to be played here, Feb. 3 and 4. In the past this tourney has been confined largely to Chicago and New York teams, but this year teams are coming also from Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Dayton, according to Coleman Clark of this city, chairman of the local committee.

The title will be decided in a round robin of three-man teams, the members engaging in singles matches, best two out of three games.

Those on the Chicago squad are Clark, former national champion; William Condy, Chicago champion and skilled finger-spin server, Carlton Prouty, Northwestern University champion; Jerry Lavin and Robert Ratcliffe.

James M. Jacobson, the present national champion, will lead the New York team. Other leaders are W. Vernon Tietjen of St. Louis, Aaron Bocksonbom of Cleveland, James McClure of Indianapolis, Lawrence Fitch of Detroit and Merle Arens of Dayton, each of whom is a champion of his community.

Corner Shots

THE United States women's squash racquets team sailed early this morning in the White Star liner Olympic, bound for England. All were on board when the giant vessel left her dock except Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia, who informed Mrs. H. Stuart Green by long-distance telephone that she would be unable to make the trip. The team, composed of Eleonora R. Sears, nonplaying captain; Mrs. W. F. Howe, Anne Page, Mrs. Green, Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Marguerite Anderson and Cecile Bowes, expects to sail home Feb. 27.

* * *

While the American women are speeding toward Europe, the Cunard liner Alaunia sometime early next week will pass the Olympic carrying a group of English men squash racquets players who plan a tour of eastern states. The delayed Alaunia is expected to dock in New York on Wednesday. The English team, the Jesters, from London, will be given a welcoming dinner at the Harvard Club of New York on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The match between a picked New York team and the Jesters will be played on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Harvard Club. The Jesters' first tournament will be the Atlantic coast championship at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Squash Racquets Club, Atlantic City, Jan. 27-29. It is hoped that several of the Jesters can remain in the United States long enough to compete in the national squash racquets championship in Boston, Feb. 10-12.

* * *

Eileen Beresford of Short Hills won a surprising victory over the favored Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia to reach the final round in the sixth annual invitation squash racquets tournament at the Racquet and Swimming Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, yesterday. Miss Beresford banged out a 15—4, 15—10, 15—11 victory to join Charlotte Darling of Philadelphia in the final today. Miss Darling had trouble winning from Mrs. E. Trevor Hill of Irvington, N. Y., at 15—9, 9—15, 9—15, 15—11, 15—9.

P. G. A. Golf July 24

BUFFALO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The annual national Professional Golfers' Association tournament, to be played here, has been set for July 24-29. The dates were announced by Henry W. Comstock, president of the Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce, sponsor of the tournament, which is to be played over the course of the Park Club in Williamsville, Buffalo suburb.

Canadian Open Aug. 2-3-4

TORONTO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The dates for the Canadian open golf championships today were set for Aug. 2-3-4 at the Lakeview Golf and Country Club, Toronto. The event will immediately follow the United States Professional Golfers' Association annual tournament at Buffalo.

Quarterly Income Shares, Inc.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Total assets of Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., rose from $14,810,542 to $23,393,601 during the quarter ending Jan. 15, an increase of $8,583,059, according to a statement issued today by Ross Beason, president.

Shields, Lott Reach Indoor Tennis Final

To Play for Canadian Title—Both Extended in Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 20—As was expected two players from the United States advanced to the final round of the Canadian covered court tennis championships on Friday, Francis X. Shields of New York and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago winning at the expense of J. Gilbert Hall of New York and Laird Watt of Montreal, respectively. Shields's driving was too strong for Hall in the first two, but as the match progressed the loser improved.

Watt put up a great argument against Lott and they both gave good exhibitions of all-round tennis, but Lott's steadiness was the deciding factor.

In the doubles semifinal William Aydelotte of New York and Robert Murray of this city created an upset when they defeated Lott and H. P. Emard in straight sets while the defending champions, Hall and Marcel Rainville were eliminated by Shields and Watt. Lott's play in the doubles was much below his regular form. The summary:

Canadian Indoor Tennis Championships
Singles—Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 10—8.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Laird Watt, Montreal, 8—6, 6—3, 11—9.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

William Aydelotte, New York, and Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and H. P. Emard, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

Oregon State Quintet Wins Low-Score Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 20—The Oregon State basketball players defeated the University of Oregon quintet here last night by the score of 16 to 9, in one of the closest played defensive games ever seen on the Orange court. Oregon was ahead at half-time by only 6 to 3. George H. Hibbard '35, Orange forward, was individual offensive star with 11 points. The summary:

Oregon State		Oregon
O'Connell, lf	rg,	B. Jones
Hibbard, rf	lg,	Robertson
Foley, Kidder, c	c,	W. Jones
MacDonald, lg	rf,	Olinger
Lenchitsky, rg	lf,	Gemmell, Berg

Score—Oregon State 16, Oregon 9. Goals from floor—Hibbard 4, O'Connell, Lenchitsky for Oregon State; Berg 2, B. Jones, Robertson for Oregon. Goals from foul—Hibbard 3, O'Connell for Oregon State; W. Jones for Oregon. Referee—James Mitchell, Spokane. Umpire—Dwight Adams, Salem.

College Basketball Results

Ball S. T. 27, Franklin 17.
Beloit 40, Lake Forest 26.
Bethany 46, Fairmont T. 42.
Bradley 38, Knox 33.
Carleton 35, Ripon 23.
Carbondale T. 32, Cape Girardeau 24.
Colorado 28, Colorado Teachers 18.
Davis-Elkins 54, W. Va. Wesleyan 31.
Detroit College 34, Central T. 21.
Dickinson 43, Delaware 24.
Doane (Neb.) 29, Nebraska Wesleyan 28.
Duquesne 43, Carnegie Tech 19.
Eureka 36, Augustana 33.
Evansville 33, Western Kentucky 17.
George Washington 40, V. P. I. 19.
Gustavus Adolphus 35, St. Olaf 17.
Indiana Central 29, Indiana S. T. 27.
Kalamazoo 24, Albion 20.
Lawrence 25, Carroll 22.
La Crosse T. 39, Eau Claire T. 36.
Long Island 32, Brooklyn C. P. 24.
Louisiana State 29, Tulane 25.
Luther 44, Dubuque 28.
Mass. State 43, Amherst 38.
Milwaukee T. 42, White Water T. 40.
North Dakota 63, S. D. State 25.
Oregon State 16, Oregon 9.
Parsons 36, Penn College 33.
Simpson 23, St. Ambrose 21.
South Carolina 41, Clemson 18.
St. Thomas 43, Providence 29.
Stevens Point T. 32, Platteville T. 19.
Vanderbilt 34, Cumberland 21.
Westminster 46, Allegheny 22.
Wash. & Jeff. 33, Bucknell 26.
Xavier 44, Chattanooga 38.

Providence Climbs By Beating Arrows, 4 to 2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	10	4	6	55	57	24
Quebec	8	5	9	47	45	21
Providence	8	5	6	38	40	21
Philadelphia	7	4	9	51	50	18
New Haven	7	2	10	31	40	16

Result Jan. 19

Providence 4, Philadelphia 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan 20—The Providence Reds went into a tie with the Quebec Beavers for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing here last night by scoring a 4-to-2 victory over the Philadelphia Arrows. The Reds took a four-goal lead in the second period before the Arrows could find the net. Both Philadelphia goals came in the third period. The summary:

Providence		Philadelphia
Hart, Harrington, Alexandre, lw	rw,	Boyd, Collings, Carr
Gaudreault, Murray, c	c,	Anderson, Waite, McLeod
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	lw,	King, Hudson, McLeod
Mulligan, Trapp, ld	rd,	Peters, Hinsperger
Lesieur, McVicar, rd	ld,	Jeremiah, McGoldrick
Byrne, g	g,	Wood

Score—Providence 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Harrington, Giroux, Mulligan, Alexandre for Providence; McGoldrick and McLeod for Philadelphia. Assists—McVicar and Taylor for Providence; King, Collings and Hinsperger for Philadelphia. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Linesman—William Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Walberg and Walters Agree

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Rube Walberg and Bucky Walters agreed to terms with Eddie Collins, manager of the Boston Red Sox, yesterday, although they signed no contracts for baseball playing services. Collins interviewed both men in the course of a two-day visit in Philadelphia. Walberg, a main factor in the recent sale of players by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, said: "I didn't sign a contract because Collins didn't have a contract with him." Asked if he was a holdout, Walters exclaimed: "What would I hold out for?"

Syracuse Buys Carr

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Syracuse Stars of the International Hockey League have announced the purchase of Lorne Carr, right wing, from the New York Rangers. Carr, who played three years with the Buffalo Bisons, scored 41 points in the International League last season and was sold to the Rangers in the spring. He has been playing under option with the Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American League the last three weeks. He will report at Syracuse today, said the announcement.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE first sign of slowly approaching spring arrived in the office this morning—the club roster of the Philadelphia Athletics. It seems strange to glance down the list of names and not find those of Bob Grove and Mickey Cochrane. Local fans, however, should be glad that at least one of them is missing.

* * *

Evidently Connie Mack believes in starting right in with stiff opposition, for the spring training schedule of the Athletics opens with a five-game series against Bill Terry's world champion Giants. Twenty-seven games are on the schedule and only six of them are against minor league opposition.

* * *

Two junior class New England A. A. A. U. swimming records were broken in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool last night, one in the backstroke event and the other in the 220-yard freestyle. John Meany of the Boston Swimming Association covered the 150-yard backstroke distance in 1m. 49⅘s. Howard Proctor established the former mark in 1931. The 220-yard mark was smashed by Edmond Wild of the Providence Y. M. C. A. His time was 2m. 31⅘s.

* * *

The Harvard varsity basketball team will play Clark University at the Indoor Athletic Building this evening at 7 o'clock. The starting time was advanced so that it will not conflict with the Harvard-Princeton hockey game at the Boston Garden.

* * *

Play in the State squash racquets tournament, being held under the direction of the Boston Athletic Association, reached the third round yesterday. J. Lawrence Pool advanced by the default of E. Orlandini. J. M. Hall of the University Club defeated A. M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club in four games. A Eno, also of the University Club, triumphed over W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club. Hall and Eno are favorites in the tourney.

* * *

A record sale of tickets indicates that more than 1000 persons will attend the Northeastern-New Hampshire varsity and freshman basketball games tonight at the Boston Y. M. C. A.

* * *

Lou Little, Columbia's great football coach, doesn't have much time for anything else but banquets and luncheons these days. Last night he was guest of honor at a dinner in the Hotel Raymond, Fitchburg, attended by Mayor Robert E. Greenwood and about 500 fans of that city. The Mayor presented Little with a huge key to the city, 4 feet in length.

* * *

The Monitor may have a hockey team in the near future and will accept any challenges from other business organizations. Last night at Bullough's Pond in Newtonville the "Old-Timers" defeated the "Youngsters" in a fast game under floodlights, 3 to 2, and an abundance of talent was uncovered.

Amusements

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
Little Women
with KATHARINE HEPBURN, JOAN BENNETT, FRANCES DEE, PAUL LUKAS.
January 24-25-26-27

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Next Thurs., Jan. 25, 8:15
RULON ROBISON TENOR
In recital of songs and arias, assisted by:
GASTON ELCUS, Violin. LOUIS ARTIERES, Viola. NORBERT LAUGA, Violin. E. POWER BIGGS, Organ. EDWIN BILTCLIFFE, Accompanist.
Tickets at Box Office: 50c to $2 (tax free).

SHUBERT—Mat. Today
New Laughing Musical Hit
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
with GUY ROBERTSON, ANDREW TOMBES, NANCY McCORD, BETTY STARBUCK
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Sat. Mats. 50c to $2 Plus Tax
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT WEEK

Anita Davis-Chase, Announces
Jordan Hall Sat. Aft. Jan. 27, at 3
NIKOLAI ORLOFF
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM
RUSSIAN PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow at 3:30 KREISLER
Boston Symphony Orchestra
TUES. AFT., JAN. 23 at 3 P. M.—3rd Concert of Beethoven Cycle
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

BURTON HOLMES
FRIDAY EVE. SATURDAY MAT. Jan. 26-27
A NEW World Cruise
INCLUDING INDIA and SUMATRA
Ticket Prices Reduced—Now Only 55c, 85c, $1.10, Tax Inc.

SAT., JAN. 27 at 11 A. M.
2nd Morning Varieties
Hundreds were turned away at first performance.
Music—Dancing—Magic—Mickey Mouse
Arthur Fiedler—Hans Wiener—A. H. (Jake) Stafford
Tickets NOW 25c, 55c, 90c, $1.10 (tax inc.)
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY—Checks to Symphony Hall

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
WORLD FAMOUS OPERA STARS
WEEK OF Feb. 5
TOMMASO NAZZARO presents
THE NEW BOSTON OPERA COMPANY
IN A GALA OPERA WEEK OF 9 OPERAS—REPERTOIRE
Mon., Feb. 5 — WALKÜre (Jeritza-Ryan-Brantell - Lamont - Patton; Cond. Fritz Reiner)
Tues., Feb. 6—AIDA (Raisa-Glade-Lindi-Thomas - Svövik - Guidi; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Wed. Mat., Feb. 7 — CARMEN (Ponselle-Miller - Borgioli - Thomas - Guidi; Cond. Alberto Sciarretti)
Wed. Eve., Feb. 7—MANON (Hope Hampton - Fox - Margioli - Chalmer - Defrere - Olivieri; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Thur., Feb. 8 — RIGOLETTO (Lucchese-Glade - Borgioli - Frigerio - Guidi; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Fri., Feb. 9 — BOHEME (Mason - Moore-Chalmer - Frigerio - Interrante - Svövik; Cond. Cesare Sodero)
Sat. Mat., Feb. 10 — LOHENGRIN (Elsa Alsen - Ates - Chalmer - Patton - Svövik; Cond. Fritz Reiner)
Sat. Eve., Feb. 10—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA (Raisa-Moore-Borgioli-Interrante; Cond. Alberto Sciarretti). And PAGLIACCI (Mason - Lindi - Frigerio - Olivieri; Cond. Cesare Sodero).
Chorus of 100—Orchestra of 60—Superb Scenic Productions
THE BEST IN OPERA—AT RECOVERY PRICES
Nights and Sat. Matinee 55c, 85c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75, 3.30 (inc. tax)
Wednesday Matinee, Special Popular Price, 55c, 85c, $1.10, 1.65, 2.20 (inc. tax)
TICKET SALE for All Performances Opens Monday (Jan. 22) at the Offices of the NEW BOSTON OPERA CO., at 120 Boylston St. (Room 416). Box Office Sale at the Opera House Opens THURSDAY, Jan. 25. With mail orders please enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS IS ADVISED. Phone LIB. 3680.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.
Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER'S Th., 43 St., E. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BOSTON

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BOSTON, MASS.

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Two Fine Collections Auctioned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

VERY satisfactory but not sensational. This sums up the two most important sales of the winter season at Christie's. The occasions were respectively, those of the first portion of the collection of fine Chinese porcelain of Mr. Edson Bradley of New York and Newport, Rhode Island, which occupied one afternoon; second, the two-day sale of the antique silver, furniture, china, and tapestries of Earl Howe, the racing motorist, of Penn House, Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

At the Edson Bradley sale, the K'ang Hsi (1662-1722) famille noire vases were bought in, owing to high protective reserves, although 1600 guineas was bid for one of them. The majority of the remaining lots sold at figures which today must be considered very satisfactory. This was especially so with the Ming wares of 1368-1643. Of these the most notable was a sixteenth century vase of double gourd form about 14 inches high, consisting of lotus scrolls, Po ku emblems, and closed scrolls. This brought 640 guineas.

Another sixteenth century piece, an "Altar" vase about 26 inches high, decorated in similar style, with scaly, five-clawed dragons pursuing the "Flaming Pearl" amidst archaic clouds, changed hands at £588. Another, which with the preceding vase formerly made a pair but had been cut down to 19½ inches high, was sold for £283.10s. Then followed fascinating famille verte pieces of the K'ang Hsi period. The outstanding examples to change hands included a pair of five-sided flower bowls 6 inches wide, which went for £147; and, at £168, a bottle-shaped vase slightly higher, mounted with two bamboo handles at the sides of the neck.

The bids for the 107 lots offered totaled £11,264. The remainder of this collection will be sold, at the same rooms, in the early part of this year, 1934.

The first day's auction of Lord Howe's treasures was devoted to the silver, a large portion of which at one time belonged to Charles Jennens, a friend of Handel. Jennens bequeathed his silver to one who married into the Howe family. Perhaps the gem of the collection was a delightful fruit-dish of tazza form made in 1633 in the far-off days of King Charles I. It weighed 16 oz. 4 dwt. and after considerable competition, following the low opening bid of £2 an ounce, finally reached £30 an ounce. It was captured by a professional Bond Street collector for £486.

This beautiful dish, which I examined and admired before the sale, might have been made yesterday, the marks were in such mint condition, the surface was so undented and unscratched. Lord Howe's massive early nineteenth-century dinner service, each piece engraved with arms or crest of Richard William Penn, First Earl Howe, and weighing over 5000 ounces, made sums ranging from 3s. 10d. to 9s. 6d. an ounce until a pair of fine two-handled soup tureens, covers, and stands by Paul Storr, 1817, were reached. In spite of their weight, 686 ounces, the bidding did not cease until 20s. an ounce was reached. Including the tureens the service totaled nearly £1800.

The 208 lots, in a sale occupying more than four hours, realized £8461.

The sale of furniture and other art objects of the same collector took place two days later at the same auction-rooms, the disposal of his pictures occupying the intervening day. A sign of confidence was the reappearance of the private collectors who gave an added zest to the bidding for they succeeded on several occasions in defeating the dealers. It was a private collector, for example, who captured the pair of famille rose Ch'ien Lung pheasants at 600 gns., in the teeth of the market. Although a few of the most important items were protected by a prohibitive reserve, the day's total for the 121 lots amounted to £11,023.

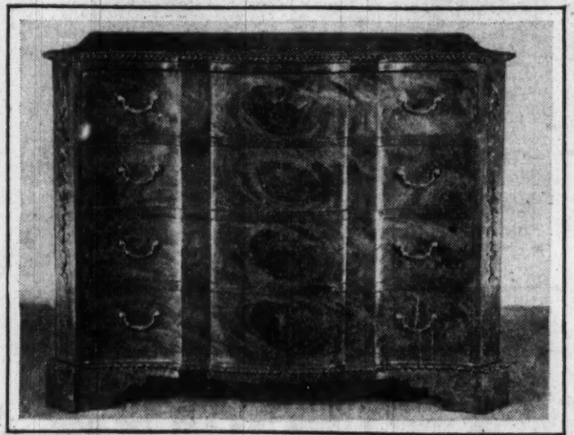
While there is not at the moment the same demand here for French furniture as there was a few years ago, a lively contest took place between two collectors to secure a fine Louis XV marqueterie commode, which finally went at 570 guineas.

A pair of panels of late seventeenth Brussels tapestry, woven with scenes from Tasso's story of Rinaldo and Armida, fell to a bid of 860 guineas. Of English furniture, four William III walnut chairs made 200 guineas. A pair of Chippendale armchairs, circa 1740, made 205 guineas, and a pair of Chippendale mahogany torchères, circa 1760, of remarkable quality, 370 guineas.

A superb pair of Adam mahogany urns and pedestals, circa 1770, were sold for 500 guineas to "Mr. Kempton," the nom de vente of a well-known private collector.

The same buyer later gave 560 guineas for a Chippendale mahogany commode, circa 1760, with an unusual and finely shaped front.

"COLLECTOR"



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the most important of the season's events at Christie's galleries was the sale of the collection of Mr. Edson Bradley of New York and Newport. Several pairs of quaint Buddhistic lions, sometimes called Dogs of Fu, were included. The pair shown above stand 13 inches high and brought 160 guineas. These lions are in various shades of green, with a little yellow and black and purple on the heads and backs.

At the right, above, is a set of three decorative porcelains of the same period, 1662-1722, the colors being similar to those on the little lions. This group brought £315.

At the right, below, is one of a pair of Paul Storr soup tureens, made in 1817. These brought £686 and were included in the sale of Earl Howe's remarkably fine collection.

Also in the Earl Howe sale was the fine Chippendale mahogany commode, or bureau, made about 1760. It is noticeably well shaped and the decorations judiciously restrained. It brought 560 guineas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This delightfully simple silver fruit dish, 3½ inches high and of tazza form, made in the time of Charles I, was counted the gem of the Earl Howe collection of antique silver. It sold for £486.

Books at Pre-Sale Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A ROYAL bibliophilic feast is set today at the American Art Association - Anderson Galleries, New York City, where all book lovers so inclined may come and taste and make notes against certain auction dates. These are: the evening of Jan. 25 and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 26, when the library of Mrs. Henry D. Hughes of Philadelphia is to be sold at her order. The exhibition preceding the sale will last through Jan. 25.

Besides the first editions which almost invariably make their appearance whenever a complete library is being dispersed, the sale makes an appeal to collectors who deem a book but half a book if it contains no illustrations.

The announcement emphasizes the great desirability of such sky-high collectors' items as George Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Surtees' celebrated sporting novels with their colored plates and other illustrations by Leech and Browne; also of similar delicacies, including Beardsley, Walter Crane, Kate Greenaway, and Howard Pyle. But the modest buyer need not be discouraged. In practically every sale of this kind, there is bound to be a book here and there which bears for some purchaser a value transcending its actual cost.

Reverting to the above-mentioned festive board, it may be opportune at this time to indicate to the modest collector the benefits to be derived from taking advantage of such invitations. They allow him to inspect books which, owing to their price or for other reasons, he may never see again. By observing the various "points" about a book—its condition, binding, typographical errors, whether autographed by the author for presentation or otherwise marked—the collector who is new to the game but eager to learn may add much to his knowledge. This is particularly true when he discovers at the sale what a difference in value a single "point" may make.

Too, there is much joy to be derived from actually viewing with one's own eyes the original manuscript of a work which has been long dear to one's heart. Memorable must have been the feeling of those who saw the original manuscript of Francis Scott Key's "Star-Spangled Banner" before it was sold recently for $24,000, or the manuscript of John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home," in its clear and precise handwriting.

So, though we cannot always buy all that we might wish, we can at least look and, taking copious notes, learn.

C. S. D.

Harmonized Draperies and Rugs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A SERIES of particularly interesting draperies by three well-known Americans is offered exclusively by one New York department store. Indeed, this store invited the artists to create patterns which would be individual and yet adaptable to the various periods of decoration. Some are developed on cretonne, some on chintz, yet others on linen. The material is chosen according to the character of the design, particularly its weight and surface texture.

A quality which all these textiles share is the power to evoke other design themes which will tie up with them. A curtain or a chair covering supplies the idea for the dominant planes in the room, for the trend of its movement, even for the selection of ornaments and rugs. We shall come later to the story of the rugs.

Take, for instance, Emma Brown's "Swan," done on chintz. This stylized bird has two long, sinuous necks curving down on either side of its body, which is presented in full front view. This leads inevitably to arrangements and groupings which have long, flowing lines and softness of feeling. Her "Elephant" cretonne, on the contrary, has nothing of lyricism—nor yet of the jungle. Its feeling is that of the cartoon, and we visualize a game room. Having cheated geography of the elephant, she pays her tribute to hot American forests in "Tropicanna," portraying on chintz a sultry blossom with tall racemes and huge leaves. Then, with a right-about-face, she abandons the world of nature and delineates ingenuous bowknots on chintz.

The tones are varied chiefly in the backgrounds and shadings, giving us as foundation colors red, rose, fuchsia, brown, black, blue, mauve, chartreuse and green, with whitish motifs set off by various outline colors.

Donald Deskey has done for linens a series of plaids in which the balance of tonal values is tonic and sparkling, also a large floral design in which the heavy pattern masses obliterate all feeling of background.

Strongly contrasted with this massive treatment is Tom Lamb's "Poppy," a light and vibrant chintz. In this, the design elements are widely and dramatically spaced. Great stems cut across the open surafce with swift, piercing movement, and the full-faced poppy is as lucid as a garden after a spring shower.

Equally characteristic of Mr. Lamb's very individual genius is his chintz decoration called "Rope," in which the broad, free ground is traversed by pendulous loops. His cretonne, "Venetian Blind," expresses the newly aroused interest in slat patterning, which has introduced into smart interiors the slatted screen and door. The design gives Mr. Lamb an opportunity to experiment with some of the dissonances in which the contemporary eye finds pleasurable adventure. On a linen diagonal Mr. Lamb has shown that he can deal also with heavy and compact masses.

The chintzes and cretonnes sell for $2 a yard, the linens for $3. They are all 50 inches wide. The selvages carry the woven-in names of the designers.

Miss Brown and Mr. Lamb have designed floor coverings to tie up with some of their textile patterns for furniture coverings and hangings, the department store itself producing those which harmonize with Mr. Deskey's draperies. The previous patterns are not repeated but a single element is subtracted from each pattern and interestingly placed upon the rugs. These are what are known as "seemingly seamless" carpets and they are all backed by an adhesive material which prevents their slipping. The sizes are 9x12 feet and 3x4 feet, and they cost, respectively, $89.50 and $9.75.

H. J. K.

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Third edition, revised and enlarged, will be ready for delivery December 1st. Over 300 patterns pictured in nearly 2000 illustrations. The authoritative reference book used by collectors, dealers and libraries. Fully indexed Price $10.00.
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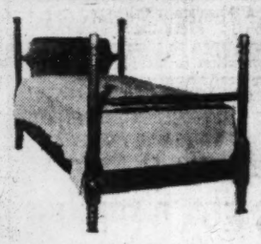
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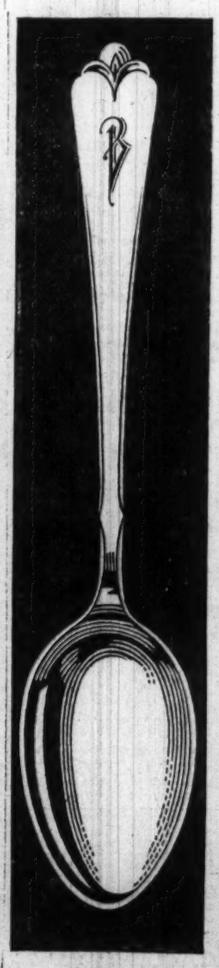
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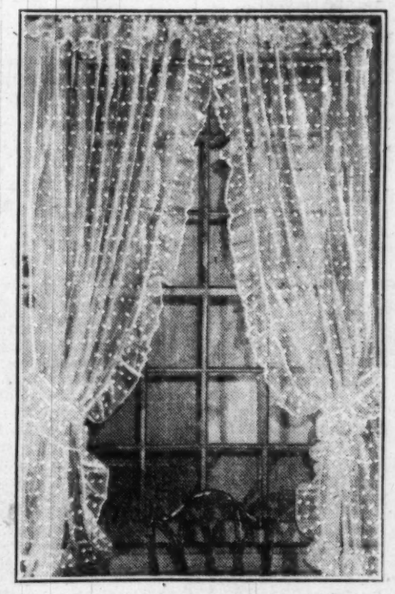
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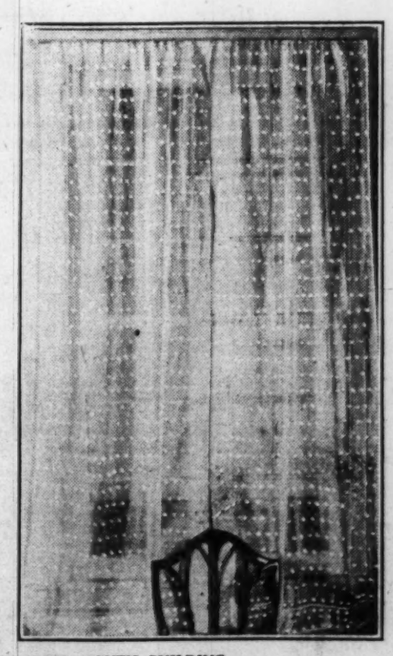
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Progress in Education

A Nursery of High Finance

The Family Reaches an Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boone, Iowa

TODAY there is being taught in many homes, out of the necessity of less spending, valuable lessons in getting the most out of even small sums that are expended. Children have been made to realize that it is an impossibility for Father to just hand out what is asked of him. Whole families are working together to solve their financial problems in the best possible way.

In one home where I was a visitor a small boy of six came in to his mother and excitedly said: "Mother, Aunt Bee gave me 5 cents for doing an errand for her. Will you help me spend it?"

I was much interested. All the small boys I had known would have come running to their mother with the question: "Mother, may I go to the store and buy some candy with my nickel that I earned?"—or have gone without asking leave.

"Yes," answered the mother quickly. "Certainly, I will help you. Now first of all, have you any debts at all?"

A Debt Recalled

At first the child looked blank and then he had a knowing expression cross his face as he said he did. He owed 2 cents on a library book that he had forgotten to take back. His mother asked for his nickel and said she would change it into five pennies so they could work out the problem more easily. She had him lay aside two of the pennies to pay this debt he himself was responsible for contracting. Then she asked him if there was any particular thing he needed in the small cost line. He thought only a moment when he said that he did want a piece of rubber to complete a toy he was fixing.

"You can buy that for another 2 cents I am sure," said his mother as she laid aside two more of the pennies. "Now is there something you just want for yourself?"

"Oh yes," answered the small son, "and that last penny will buy one. An all-day sucker. My, Mother, doesn't a nickel buy a lot of things?"

All For Five Cents

"Yes," answered the mother, "to pay a debt, to get something one needs and to treat oneself is a good deal to do with 5 cents. It just takes a little planning and thought."

This child had learned a most valuable lesson with just this bit of help.

It was only two days later that I heard one of the older children in the family say: "Mother, I earned the other quarter and now I have the dollar I need to start my business."

This eleven-year-old boy had wanted to be ready the first night the evening ball games took place in their neighborhood to sell popcorn balls. He had been told a dollar would start him out in this business and if he earned the initial money for the venture he would be helped to do this work. He had everything figured out. The corn would cost so much, the sugar so much and the gas a bit more before he could go on the field with his finished product. The light of conquest was in his eyes when he was making these plans after his capital was assured him.

A Trip After All

This same family wanted to take a trip later in the summer. The father felt he saw no way to give the whole family a trip. Then one of the group suggested they plan as far away a trip as they could on as little money as possible. In the spirit of fun they all began to plan a trip. Many times they had wanted to take an auto trip from their Iowa home on up to the North woods: Northern Iowa, a touch of Wisconsin, on up through Minnesota and over the line into Canada and then to Fort William.

This trip planned on paper by all members of the family grew so dear to each member that they decided it was possible. Their starting off slogan was: "See as much as possible on as little as possible," and in their small car with blankets and tent attached they took the trip and were back home after having spent only $75.

But they had done more than just have a pleasant trip, or to have seen many places and learned a bit more bout the country; they had all discovered that a trip is possible if each member of the traveling group will be satisfied to camp, to cook, to eat simple food and to forgo spending for nonessentials.

Boy Who Wanted This and That

The parents of a high school lad were finding it difficult to give their boy all the things he seemed to think he must have. One night when he was doing some bookkeeping problems and he came to his father to show him how neatly his statements were made out, an idea popped into the father's head.

"How would you like to keep the family budget accounts?" his father asked. "Be responsible for the family bookkeeping and bring me the balanced books at the end of each month?"

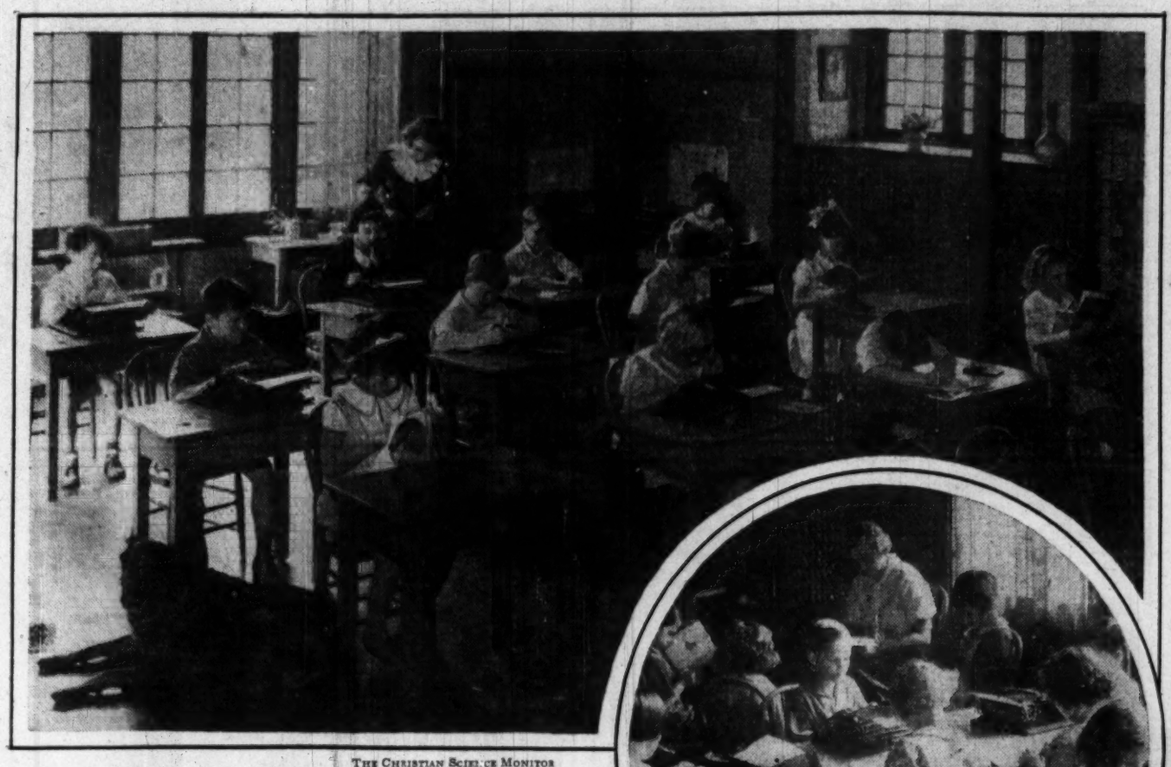
The boy was delighted. Father and son got together on the books, and the son was amazed when he went carefully over the books his father had kept. The entire family income was gone over; salary, incoming interest and a small rental income. The amount seemed large to the young lad. Then the weekly expenditures were talked over. It was somewhat disconcerting to the lad when he found out the large amount taxes, estimated repairs, insurance and dues to one thing and another on which members of the family stood pledged. He studied that budget with a new light dawning on him, and as the days went by in the month that followed he was surprised at the little everyday expenses that cropped up to be put down on the expense side of his books.

The Old Ones Had to Do

When his sister asked him in confidence one day if he thought she would get a new pair of roller skates if she would ask for them he immediately went about fixing up her old ones so the money for new ones would not need to be asked for. He really grew quite fussy when different members of the household came to him and asked if there would be enough that month to do this or that.

The plan worked beautifully. The boy's wants became less and he was neither sullen nor cross when he found that some coveted thing was denied him, for he knew that the money was not there for him to take.

M. C. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Typewriter Classes Made Up of Children in the Lowest Grades of the Berkeley Hall School, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A Chance at the Typewriter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

BOYS and girls who have always been "shooed" from the family typewriter are having a "new deal." The bars are now down, for the typewriter has clicked its way into many progressive schools, even to the kindergarten.

This entrance of the machine age into the domain of childhood was hailed with a large welcome by the children, but with distinct dubiousness on the part of teachers and parents. However, thorough experimentation has caused the most doubtful to turn enthusiast, for the typewriter in the hands of small children has been proved a stimulus to original work, and improvement in practically every branch of study has resulted.

One of the first western schools to give the benefits of the typewriter to its children of the elementary grades is Berkeley Hall School in Beverly Hills, Calif. This was done after extensive study of the treatise on this subject recently issued by Dr. B. D. Wood of Columbia University and Dr. Frank N. Freeman of Chicago University.

What Experiment Has Proved

The typewriters are built so sturdily, it is practically impossible to get them out of order. And how the machines do fascinate the children, who are able to write effectively with a typewriter before they are able to write with fingers and pencils! They do not learn the "touch system"; they just learn to use the typewriter. Ah, but one says, will they ever learn to write "long hand," and if they do not learn the "touch system," will they ever master this speed increaser? The answer is emphatically in the affirmative from the professors who conducted this expensive scientific investigation over a period of two years. To quote from them:

"One of the highly significant findings of the experiment is that the use of the typewriter apparently stimulates the children to a greatly increased output of written material. It does not interfere with progress in handwriting; its use in teaching accuracy, and punctuation, its aid in spelling, composition and reading, is without parallel. Pupils beg to come to school early to use the typewriter, and to stay after school."

In Making the School Paper

At Berkeley Hall School, one of the early beneficiaries of the typewriter stimulus was the little newspaper which the eighth grade, of its own volition, decided to publish this year. Volume I, Issue No. 1, made its first appearance with its news, editorial, literary and poetry pages, and of course its "Read 'Em and Grin" column, all typewritten! Then the orders came in for extra copies and every spare moment of the day was used by the young people to fill the orders for this hand-typed "Chronicle."

The experiment may simply mean that a child is interested in a new machine as well as a new toy, it is pointed out. Nevertheless, the experience of most journalistic writers regarding the typewriter as an aid to expression and output is confirmed by the young students. The day may come when a typewriter will be on the desk of every grade child. If so, the world of literature seems doomed to be enlarged and candidates for newspaper jobs will be as thick as locusts in Egypt.

The Parent

At the Deer's Low Whistle

Florida

Dear Friends:

In gratitude for the Parent Column, may I send this simple but effective plan of teaching obedience.

In my own child-experience, if I were commanded to do something, there was quick rebellion, even though the task itself was a pleasant one. If someone said, "Oh, I wish some good little fairy would come while I'm not looking, and fill the wood-box way up to the tip-top," I was eager to be that good little fairy.

When our boy was four, we read a story in a child's magazine about a mother deer and her two fawns. In the early morning in the quiet forest, she taught them to play "follow the leader." They practiced persistently until they were able to jump the fallen logs and dodge branches as well as she. Whenever the least danger threatened, the mother deer gave a low, quick whistle which meant, "Come at once!" Their instant obedience was their protection.

Their adventures continued through several issues of the magazine. Meanwhile, we lived the story of the "mother-deer and the baby-deer." At my tiny whistle, the boy would come immediately. Often he would see without being told, the thing that needed to be done. Sometimes, if the task were particularly arduous, we worked together. Always I signaled him when there were fresh cookies baked, or there was some other good to share.

When baby-sister came the next year, she was the other baby-deer who must be taught the mother's signal and obey at once. To this day, after 11 years, the low whistle is used to advantage; sometimes we are among friends and a reminder is needed when words would be impossible.

"Playing the game together," instead of "Do it because I tell you to," has brought natural and beautiful coöperation to our family of four.

(Mrs.) M. H. S.

A Selected Child

Japan

Dear Friends:

I read the Parent Column with great interest, especially those letters dealing with "selected" children.

We were married 12 years and then chose a small baby girl of four months. The way we were led to find her is cause for great gratitude. She is a source of constant joy; there are problems to work out, but not any different from those which all children present. The child is now three years old and we often wonder how we ever lived without her!

To any couple hesitating to select a child, and desiring one, I would say immediately, don't hesitate too long and so waste precious time in weighing the pros and cons, for the joy will far outweigh all else.

(Mrs.) C. M.

Susceptible to the Right

Montana

Dear Friends:

How susceptible children are to the right was recently proven by a neighbor's youngster. This boy had purchased a pair of guinea pigs for the sole purpose of raising them to sell to the clinic. After the cruelty of experimentation and the evil of vivisection were explained to him, he immediately changed his plans to sell them for this purpose. Now he will not give them away unless the boy he gives them to promises never to sell them for this purpose. He said, "I just ask them if the guinea pig was big and they were small how would they like for a guinea pig to operate on them?" He also said "Animals surely like you if you're kind to them. We gave Bobby (a dog) away but he came back. We gave Trixie away and she came back." Trixie ran off for a frolic the other day and the boy even called the sheriff to know if the poundman could shoot her if she had a tag on. He has eight guinea pigs, two canaries, two chickens, a rabbit and a dog. I know right education has made him kinder. (Miss) C. C. T.

Perfection and Simplicity

Our Living Language Series—49

By Isabel Davies McCloud

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perfection accents *fect;* but *perfect,* adjective and verb, accents *per;* a thing is *perfected;* accent *per.*

Trite—used until so common as to have lost all novelty or interest; stale; hackneyed; as, a *trite* subject, a *trite* statement. Synonyms: *commonplace, threadbare, stereotyped, vapid, banal* (a recent word, suggesting the utterly commonplace thing); *banality* is the noun for *banal;* "Remarks on the weather and other such banalities." "I never before heard so many trite remarks."

Simplicity—all i's short; accent *plic,* pronounced *plis.* Simplicity is one of the most important qualities to be sought in the use of words, writing or speaking. It connotes clearness and freedom from the pretensions and the ostentations.

Secretary—sek'-re, not *sek'-er.*

High School May Be Required for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prediction that high school education will ultimately become compulsory as a result of changing economic conditions, and a plea that it be revised to serve the highest purposes of democracy, were made by Prof. Isaac L. Kandel of Columbia University in delivering the annual Inglis Lecture at the Harvard School of Education.

Speaking on "The Dilemma of Democracy," Professor Kandel said, "The same arguments and objections that were brought a hundred years ago against the proposals to establish universal and compulsory elementary education at public expense will be leveled against any movement to extend the same principle to secondary education. It now appears extremely doubtful whether economic recovery anywhere in the world will be of such a character as to restore conditions under which adolescents will be employable. When that situation develops, the choice before society will be between spending public money on the education of adolescents or on unemployment doles or on penal institutions."

Secondary education, at present, Professor Kandel remarked, is handicapped by the planlessness and absence of a clear purpose in terms of society's needs.

One Scholarship To Guarantee Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Pass on the favor" is to distinguish a certain group of scholarships to be awarded by Long Island University in February and next September. Inasmuch as appreciation for a gift is usually recognized as even more essential than the getting of the gift, the board of trustees of this university believe that this new brand of scholarship will bring about a higher moral attitude on the part of scholarship recipients.

"Perpetuating scholarships," they are called by the university officials. Five full scholarships and 10 partial ones will be awarded on the basis of high standing in studies and the need for financial aid. But each successful candidate will be asked to agree to remember that "there are others." Within six years after graduation, or as soon thereafter as possible, he is to provide some other worthy student with the same amount of money as that received by himself.

Calls for scholarships have within the last few years greatly increased. The Long Island University plan will in a few years make it possible to give twice as many scholarships as at first, and the increase from then on will be more rapid as the second group passes on scholarship aid to others.

Candidates for these scholarships will be nominated by the principals of the various secondary schools and the awards will be determined by a committee of the university. The coöperation of the recipients of these scholarships will be enlisted by the university in passing on scholarship aid to future students at Long Island University.

The World Adrift

IV—The Experiment of Fascism

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

ALTHOUGH Italy remained in the war until the end, the country found itself in a state of virtual collapse by 1919. Parliamentary government had degenerated into the bickerings of wrangling groups, industry was disorganized, and the people had lost confidence in the future. As a protest against these conditions a small group of Fascists, headed by Benito Mussolini, undertook the march on Rome in 1922. Subsequently Fascism carried out a revolution which, while perhaps not as drastic, was in some respects as notable as the revolution effected by Communism in Russia. Fascism was based on three major principles.

1. A Fascist Dictatorship

Fascism did not attack the monarchy or parliamentary institutions as had Russian Communism. It retained the form of these institutions but emptied them of all significance, erecting a series of new institutions dominated by the Fascist Party, which constituted the real government. Benito Mussolini, Il Duce, had the power to enact laws in his own name. The Grand Council of the party virtually selected members of Parliament. Fascism repudiated the conception of popular sovereignty. To the principles of liberty and government-by-consent, it opposed the principles of discipline and force. No party was allowed to exist in Italy except the Fascist Party; no criticism of the régime was permitted in the press; many leading Italian intellectuals were killed, imprisoned, or exiled, although not in such large numbers as in Russia. Fascism, like Communism, sought to attain a supposedly social end by anti-social means.

2. The Glorification of the Italian State

As against the class struggle of Marxism, which it regarded as gross materialism, Fascism offered a mystical conception of the state, to which every individual was subordinate. Fascism recalled to the Italian people the grandeur of ancient Rome. It convinced them that they were the heirs of this imperial tradition, and that present-day Italy had a mission to perform. Because of this mission the Italian people were to increase in numbers, regardless of inadequate resources. They were not to waste their blood through emigration to foreign countries; Italy was to take care of its children; Italy was to expand. Fascism inveighed against the feeble timidity and ineptitude of the pacifists; it preached the necessity of war, not only for its results, but as a means of developing manly qualities. Fascist doctrine was opposed to peace machinery; it was exclusively nationalist. While not as revolutionary as Communism, it was equally aggressive.

3. The Corporate State

Fascism did not believe in the suppression of capitalism, private initiative or existing economic classes. It did believe in the organization of the economic groups of the nation into a series of corporations or syndicates, under the strict supervision of the state. The function of the Government was to regiment these corporations and control both production and distribution for the sake of the common good. Under the Fascist Charter of Labor, employer and employee, organized into a system of corporations, made contracts fixing labor conditions. If the state did not regard these contracts as satisfactory, it could impose more suitable terms. In many respects Fascist economics was conservative, especially in monetary policy. Moreover, many liberals at first believed that Fascism was merely a big business government which ruthlessly exploited the labor class. Events proved that this conception was inaccurate, for Mussolini wielded a club over capitalists as well as workers. Strikes may have been banned, but speculative and excess profits were also prohibited. Fascism did not go so far as Communism in transforming the social order, although it employed the same methods, but it clearly subordinated the principle of private initiative to that of social responsibility.

The International Issue

Despite their differences, both Communism and Fascism were a direct challenge to democracy and nationalistic capitalism. As Fascism and Communism became consolidated, other countries began to fear that these revolutionary systems would attempt to expand throughout the world. Politicians and capitalists denounced the revolutionary propaganda of the Third International; many capitalists who had formerly scoffed at the "inefficiency" of Socialism now warned of the world-wide danger of the Russian Five-Year Plan and of Russian "dumping" in foreign markets. By 1929 it was feared that the success of Soviet Russia would lead dissatisfied groups in other countries to attempt revolution. Some French capitalists, for example, feared the aggressiveness of Soviet doctrine more than the political demands of a revisionist Germany.

During the early part of the reconstruction period, little attention was paid to the Fascist economic system. Many critics, however, denounced its political doctrines. They protested against the mistreatment of the opposition, and inveighed against the bellicose tone of Mussolini's speeches. Il Duce not only rattled the saber on many an occasion, but demanded colonial territory at the expense of France, and in 1928 openly supported the Hungarian campaign for the revision of the frontiers established by the peace treaties. Both Communism and Fascism challenged the traditional capitalist systems, and threatened to plunge the world into revolution or war. A third threat to the traditional system was to arise in Germany.

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The Home Forum

Lost—In a January Blizzard

"ARE you ready?" I looked up from my knitting. Jerry had settled back into the depths of his Sleepy Hollow chair as only Jerry can settle—into a sort of bottomless pit of content.

Against the windows a January blizzard was lashing angrily.

Between us the fire blazed and crackled, with all the inviting cheer of protective warmth. There was a touch of provocativeness in Jerry's tone. Readiness is something clean-cut to him, and instant. To me, it permits the tying of a few last loose ends.

"It is Thursday afternoon," I replied, laying down my knitting. "Of course I'm ready—I've been ready ever since last Thursday afternoon. But we were gone so long then, I think I had better just run out to the henhouse and make sure the hens are all right, and remind Susan not to forget the—" I stopped short, for impatience was written all over Jerry's face and posture. "Oh, very well," I agreed accustomedly, "I can go at once."

A few minutes later Jerry and I were off. "Do you mind walking a little faster than usual?" Jerry asked. "I have thought of something exciting for today."

"Exciting! Is it a new destination?" I cried delightedly, "or a new way to an old one?" It seems sometimes as if we had exhausted every rambling foot in our walking environs; and then, by some slight hitherto overlooked turn or cut or climb, we are pioneers and explorers again.

"Do you see that break in the hedge over there?" said Jerry, pointing to the right. I nodded. "We are to go in through there, and cut through Colonel Wentworth's estate. At the other side, we come out into a sort of lane; at the end of the lane, we come to a sort of old wood road; at the end of the wood road, we come to the road to Throckmorton's."

"How did you ever discover it!" I cried, thrilled. "It sounds entirely unreliable. We will get lost, won't we?"

"That is my expectation," replied Jerry, grinning. "I thought it was time for an adventure."

* * *

Adventure is the salt of living to Jerry and me. We specialize in it. We have become experts in its earmarks, and epicures in its delights. We are deeply learned in its myriad forms and ramifications. We know how to waylay and trap it, to intrigue and seduce. We can await its coming with mousehole patience, or swoop down upon it with riotous huzzas. We admit our childishness—but we refuse to grow up. We have been shown no adequate compensations in maturity.

Our tastes in adventure, however, do not always coincide completely I have preferences. Jerry's taste is entirely catholic. I felt I might utter a word of warning.

"I feel more like an adventure this very minute, Jerry," I replied, "than I have ever felt in all my life, but I hope it won't turn out to be the Colonel's dog. He's very set about trespassing, and it would be terribly disappointing to have to spend the whole afternoon changing his mind. I should so love to get lost in the wood road, or even in the road to Throckmorton's."

"There is the dog," said Jerry, with dignity, "up there by the house—see? If we hurry, we can make the lane before he sees us."

A moment later—we were both a little breathless—Jerry said: "Now we can give ourselves up entirely to getting lost! This lane, you can see, is short, and the wood road itself has been so long in disuse that it is barely discernible. Wait a minute!" he exclaimed.

"I've always wanted to find one of those lettered trees"—catching hold of my arm. "Look there! They always interest woodsmen and I've never happened on one before since I was a boy. See that perfect N—there—growing in the bark of that maple? When I was a boy, there was just such a tree in the woods near us—the letter happened to be an N, too—we boys called it the Entry (N-tree) and made it our secret place of rendezvous. I'm told one often comes on such markings in the woods—whether caused by someone's having cut a letter in the bark when the tree was young, or whether it is just a freak of nature, I don't know."

"It's really awfully interesting," I agreed. "And the letter is so large and perfectly formed. If we get lost, we can find our way back by it, can't we?"

"Sure," said Jerry. "I suppose there are something like five hundred maples in this bit of woodland. If we get lost, all we will have to do will be to find the right one."

"But," I cried disappointedly, "I don't believe we are going to get lost after all! Look! Someone has gone along the wood road, and left a perfectly clear trail"

Jerry stared ahead of him. "That's right," he said, "someone has. Funny, too. I wonder who it could have been, and how he happened to come through here! And just now!"

"It must be a pirate, of course," I declared, "or maybe Robin Hood, or Red Riding Hood's wolf, or—"

"Or Tom Canting after wood," suggested Jerry prosaically. "I see the marks are those of a two-horse team, and Tom's about the only person in the village owning a team who would drive it along such a dare-devil road as this is."

"Let's hurry," I urged, "and see if we can't catch up with him. The tracks look very fresh—and, of course, if it should be Robin Hood instead of Tom, it would be a pity to miss him."

* * *

For some minutes, neither of us spoke. Then Jerry looked down at me and said: "You're getting winded—we're going too fast. Besides, don't you see what has happened to us? We've come right round in a circle! Tom must have branched off from the old road somewhere, and come back home. I was so intent on his tracks that I didn't think of watching the road—I never thought of his leaving it—unless he turned square round.

"And we're back at the end of Elm Street," he went on, "where it runs into the woods just below Colonel Wentworth's!

"I'm so sorry," he said contritely. "Are you frightfully disappointed?"

"Can we go back next week and separate Tom and the wood road, and get lost?" I demanded, with strained patience in my tone.

"We can," replied Jerry; "but I would point out that we were lost today, and that we got back nicely in time for tea and buttered scones." He rose and pulled the table forward to the grate, as Susan entered with a loaded tea tray.

"Whar - you - all been tuday?" Susan demanded in her best nursery tone, as she set the tray down.

"We tried to get to Throckmorton's through Hamilton's woods," said Jerry unabashed, "but we got lost, fortunately, and the first thing we knew we were at home."

A wild gust of wind broke upon the house, pelting the snow darkeningly against the windows. Susan grinned. "Walkin' in yu chairs ain't so unsensible tuday," she conceded. "Hamilton's woods ain't no place to be in a blizzard. Tom Canting's lost in 'em now—they's a searchin' party out after him."

Jerry and I looked at each other with startled eyes.

"Tom Canting! Lost in Hamilton's woods! How strange!" I exclaimed.

"Yes—how extraordinary" cried Jerry.

"They done found Tom," said Susan, bringing her news up-to-date. "But he sure was cold!"

"Jerry," I said, "I forgive you everything: We have been to the old wood road, we have escaped the Colonel's dog, we have been lost, and we have had a *new* adventure!"

"And all in a January blizzard," said Jerry, sugaring his tea.

G. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY. One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Deserted Streets

With face like some far disk of glowing metal,
The moon hangs over streets now dim and friendless,
Streets I once thought would never sleep or settle,
For traffic and processions that seemed endless.

She holds the chart of all those lamp-lit rivers,
And scans them with a traveler's puzzled frown,
While the wind sweeps swiftly through them all and shivers
Like some tall woman in a flowing gown.

HERBERT BLUEN.

Three Views of The Pyramids at Gizeh

A cursory view of the Pyramids leaves one still a complete stranger to them—not even distantly in touch with them. A day or two, a week passes; and, if you are fortunate enough to be alone with them, minus your picturesque equipage of donkeys and camels and their respective attendants, you may begin to feel their magnitude, their mystery, a curious sense of their remote majesty. If you see them at dawn, at sunset, and at night, you will carry away three pictures of them which will never fade from memory.

* * *

At dawn, in the freshness of a silver daybreak, cloudless and yet veiled, there is a sense of purity, of loveliness only half revealed, a reserve of outline. Beauty and immensity, seen for a few moments through a dreamlike mist. Then as the sun, a disk of molten gold, rises higher in the heavens, the huge shapes become more clearly visible; towering up into a sky of unclouded blue. Against the azure, and soaring as though it would rise beyond that canopy of light, the Great Pyramid of Cheops seems to be gilded with white gold and throws an immense shadow, like a high black pool, along the rock and sand at its base. That is the picture you will awake to if you chance to be staying at the hotel which stands almost under the shadow of the Great Pyramid.

* * *

At sunset, leave behind you all but your trusty dragoman (for, as dusk falls swiftly, it is lonely amongst those giant shadows). Go up and out among the mountains and valleys of colorless drifting sand; and trudge silently through the sliding, shifting particles of its yielding surface. Your eyes will rest spellbound, upon these wonderful structures. It may be that there is enchantment in the wide desert spaces, in its strange emptiness and far horizon, which together seem to engulf even such vast monuments as the Pyramids, separating them from all that is of the present day, as by a river which cannot be crossed. The desert holds its mystery and the Pyramids are part of the desert: something awe-inspiring and at times almost overwhelming. The past has been buried, yet allows no forgetfulness; and underground, above ground, everywhere, are memories and monuments of the ancient glory of Egypt's kings.

At sunset, and perhaps most of all at night, there is a brooding silence: no sound except the hot, sighing desert wind, like a spent wave breaking along the edge of the ocean of sand. The sun drops below a flaming horizon, leaving a sky of purest daffodil yellow, and the stones of the Great Pyramid are touched with fire, the corners tipped with richer gilding than ever artist wrought. Long blue shadows are flung across the sand, like the wings of some gigantic brooding bird. Each high block of stone, each of the narrowing uprights of the doorways leading into the ruined Temple of the Sphinx, become deeply shadowed, leaving black apertures, gloomy and sinister as though leading to some underworld. Across the sandy wastes the Sphinx, with a strangely far-seeing expression in the sightless eyes, the expression of unending vigilance that time has set upon that worn and storm-troubled face.

* * *

Night falls, with tropical suddenness, like a dark scarf drawn swiftly across the face of a friend. The sky becomes fathomless sapphire, set with a million diamond points of light. For the sun has set only to yield place to countless other suns, far distant indeed but each shining with its own steadfast brilliance. There is always in the soft, intense starlight in a southern sky a sense of pulsing life; and never more felt than in the light faintly illuminating the huge, dim shapes of the Pyramids, each seeming to be cut out against the velvet darkness of the sky like an immense black onyx.

The desert wind sighs and a dog barks, breaking in sharply on the weight of silence, as the night watchman with his four-footed escort (guardians of the royal tombs) passes by on his rounds. So we leave those earliest and greatest monuments builded by man. Their story we are only now beginning to comprehend; yet, if there is little we fully understand, we carry away with us those three pictures of them—silver at dawn; red-gold at sunset; black against the sapphire of night; and around them the brooding silence of the desert sands.

F. M. R.

Little Things

She brought such little things into this room
And yet they make it home,

A crystal apple that will catch the light
From this squat sea-blue jug;
A dainty rosewood stand; some well-thumbed books;
Two mirrors with brass grapes
And Ceres smiling through.
That's all—yet they all say for me to stay—
Read—talk—or meditate.

She brought such little things into this room
And yet they make it home.

MARY JAMES-REID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Study of a Woman: From an Early Drawing by Augustus John, R. A.

THIS is one of the early drawings, made nearly thirty years ago, by which Augustus John, the English Academician, laid the foundation of his great reputation. The power of John's line, the "quality of life" in his drawings, was never disputed even in those early days: but John, having an original outlook, found new beauties in new types and many people used to say: "Why will John draw such ugly people?"

A Welshman by descent, Augustus John, like Borrow, was greatly fascinated by gypsy types, and it is one of his achievements that he has taught London society to admire the vigor and character of the female gypsy. The gist of the matter was happily expressed many years ago in a cartoon by Max Beerbohm. In this he showed George Moore, the novelist and art critic, musing before a row of John's gypsy-like women and saying to himself: "How strange it is to think that in twenty years' time I shall be in love with these ladies." The prophecy has been fulfilled, for today the collector is eager to secure examples of John's early drawings and nobody now complains that his types are "ugly."

From Schumann to His Mother

Leipsic, December 15th, 1830.

My dearest Mother:

Your letter is written as youthfully as Jean Paul, and every word is a living blossom. Unless the great, great time in which we are now living, when even old men glow like youths, quite shrouds the Olympus of Art, I am not at all alarmed lest I should appear in an Encyclopædia, or among "Portraits of Celebrities," or that we should see our entire correspondence in print. Heavens! How shall I fare then as a son, and you as a mother?—You would hardly believe how *such* letters refresh me, how they give me fresh strength and longing to pursue my object. Encouragement gives me power of resistance, and imbues my courage with fresh spirit and energy. Such words as: "That is your *true* love, your true friend in joy and sorrow," —but, indeed, no words can give us such sweet comforting peace as music. . . .

The 15th. Evening.

Occasionally I get on really very well. I am industrious, and am making capital progress:—In three or four years, I hope to be as far advanced as Moscheles. Do you remember when we sat side by side at the concert in Carlsbad, and you whispered to me delightedly: "Moscheles is sitting behind us?" And how everyone respectfully made way for him, and how modestly he walked through the crowd? I shall take him for an example in everything. Believe me, good Mother, with patience and perseverance, I can do much if I like. I sometimes lack self-confidence *before the world*, although on the other hand I can be very proud inwardly. God grant, that I may but continue to be very strong, modest, steadfast, sober. — From "Early Letters of ROBERT SCHUMANN."

„Der verborgene Mensch"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN SEINEM 1. Briefe schreibt der Apostel Petrus, „der verborgene Mensch des Herzens" sei „unverrückt mit sanftem und stillem Geiste; das köstlich ist vor Gott". Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt diesen „verborgenen Menschen des Herzens". Sie mahnt uns, daß wir „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" trachten müssen, da wir, wie Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", (S. 258) zeigt, „von dem Menschen als dem wahren göttlichen Bild und Gleichnis nicht mehr wissen, als wir von Gott wissen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft schließt die Anwendung der göttlich eingegebenen Lehren der Bibel in sich. Ja, sie ist die Wissenschaft rechten Denkens und Lebens, und durch sie kann man bei den praktischen Entscheidungen im Alltagsleben zwischen Wahrheit und Irrtum unterscheiden. Die in der Heiligen Schrift erwähnte Decke, die die Bedeutung der Bibel zu verdunkeln und Gottes Gegenwart vor der Menschheit zu verbergen scheint, erweist sich, im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft nur als ein aus dem Glauben, daß Leben, Wesenheit und Intelligenz in der Materie seien, gefertigtes Gewebe von Unwahrheiten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zerreißt dieses Gewebe des persönlichen Sinnenzeugnisses. Die Decke besteht aus menschlichen falschen Vorstellungen, also aus Annahmen. Diese beruhen nicht auf dem Prinzip. Infolgedessen hängt ihr Scheindasein, ein Dasein, das keine wissenschaftliche Grundlage hat und daher unerklärlich ist, gänzlich von falschem Glauben ab.

Aber ebenso wie eine halbe Wahrheit etwas Wahrheit enthält, durchdringt immer ein wenig Licht selbst die undurchsichtigste Decke des sogenannten materiellen Denkens. In derselben Weise kann auch niemand nur eine einzige rechte Idee beherbergen und ganz und gar entartet sein. Nachdem nun die Saat falscher Erziehung so weit verbreitet ist, müssen die heutigen Schnitter das Unkraut vom Weizen trennen lernen.

Indem wir auf den zu Gottes Gleichnis geschaffenen verborgenen Menschen Anspruch erheben, müssen wir unbedingt nicht nur an die Tatsache glauben, daß er ungefallen und unversehrt besteht, sondern auch an die uns innewohnende Fähigkeit, das wahre Selbst des Menschen zu erkennen und auszudrücken. Da die Menschen gelehrt wurden, den sterblichen Begriff vom Menschen als wirklich anzunehmen, müssen sie vor allen Dingen mit dem wahren Gleichnis Gottes vertraut werden; denn der Meister sagte: „Und ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen". Die einzige Freiheit, die diesen Namen verdient, wird der Bibel gemäß durch Gehorsam gegen die Wahrheit und das göttliche Gesetz erlangt. Ungehorsam kann nie zu Freiheit führen; denn Irrtum im Denken oder Handeln trennt einen von dem göttlichen Prinzip der vollkommenen Harmonie.

Als Christus Jesus sagte: „Es sei denn, daß ihr euch umkehrt und werdet wie die Kinder, so werdet ihr nicht ins Himmelreich kommen", rügte er den unwissenden Eigendünkel. Von ihm stammt auch jene wichtige Warnung: „Sehet zu, daß ihr nicht jemand von diesen Kleinen verachtet. Denn ich sage euch: Ihre Engel im Himmel sehen allezeit das Angesicht meines Vaters im Himmel". Die gewöhnlich ungezwungene Natürlichkeit und Arglosigkeit kleiner Kinder bot dem Meister einen ausgezeichneten Lehrgegenstand, um die Idee der liebevollen Fürsorge Gottes für Seine Kinder und ihres unbedingten Gottvertrauens zu übermitteln.

Die Aufgabe des Christentums ist zugegebenermaßen die Erlösung der Menschenkinder von den falschen Ansprüchen des Bösen und die Aufrichtung der Christusidee auf Erden, die alle Menschen in einer großen Familie als Kinder Gottes vereinigt. Jesus war der große Beispielgeber dieser Einheit oder Menschenbrüderschaft. Er gebrauchte seine göttlichen Kräfte nie zur Selbstverherrlichung, sondern er stellte sich immer in den Dienst seines Schöpfers. In seinen Anweisungen legte er seinen Nachfolgern den wahren Zweck der Religion mit den Worten dar: „Laßt euer Licht leuchten vor den Leuten, daß sie eure guten Werke sehen und euren Vater im Himmel preisen". Des Meisters Verheißung künftiger größerer Werke geht in der Christlichen Wissenschaft in Erfüllung; denn wir haben jetzt den Tröster, der uns „in alle Wahrheit" leitet, und der der ganzen Welt zugänglich ist. Wenn wir verstehen, daß alles Wirkliche in Gottes Obhut geborgen ist, befürchten wir keine Trennung und keinen Verlust mehr, und das Reich Gottes in uns wird unsere persönliche Wohnstätte sein. Dann wird die göttliche Liebe in unseren Neigungen über alles erhaben herrschen, und wir werden das verheißene Land des Friedens und der Fülle erreicht haben. Dann wird unsere Dankbarkeit gegen Mary Baker Eddy für alles, was sie für die Menschheit getan hat, keine Grenzen kennen; denn sie hat unserem Zeitalter „den verborgenen Menschen des Herzens" geoffenbart, und durch dieses Verständnis und den Beweis des wahren Menschentums sind wir dauernd mit Gott und miteinander vereint.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

"The hidden man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS first epistle the Apostle Peter speaks of "the hidden man of the heart" as "that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." Christian Science reveals this "hidden man of the heart." It reminds us that we must seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" for, as Mrs. Eddy points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 258), "We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness, than we know of God."

The religion of Christian Science includes the practice of the inspired teachings of the Bible. It is in fact the Science of right thinking and living, and through it one is enabled to distinguish between truth and error in the practical decisions of daily life. When examined in the light of Christian Science the veil referred to in the Scriptures, which seems to obscure the meaning of the Bible and to hide God's presence from mankind, is found to be nothing more than a tissue of falsehoods woven out of the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter. It is this fabric of personal sense testimony that Christian Science rends. The constituent elements of the veil are human misconceptions, and therefore they are suppositional. They are unsustained by Principle, and in consequence they depend wholly upon false belief for their seeming existence, an existence which is without any scientific foundation and is therefore inexplicable.

Just as there is a measure of truth, however, even in a half truth, so some light always penetrates the most opaque veil of so-called material mentality. By the same token, no person can entertain a single right idea and be totally depraved. Now that the seeds of false education have been so widely scattered, present-day reapers must learn how to separate the tares from the wheat.

In claiming the hidden man made in God's likeness it is essential to have faith not only in the fact that he exists, unfallen and intact, but also in our own inherent ability to recognize and express man's true selfhood. Having been taught to accept as real the mortal concept of manhood, humanity needs above all things to become acquainted with the true likeness of God; for, as the Master said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The only freedom worthy of the name is attained, as the Bible teaches, through obedience to Truth and divine law. Disobedience can never yield the fruits of freedom, for error in thought or deed separates one from the divine Principle of perfect harmony.

When Christ Jesus said, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," he rebuked the conceit of ignorance. He also sounded that important warning, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." The spontaneous naturalness and freedom from guile usually expressed by little children gave the Master an excellent object lesson with which to convey the idea of God's loving care for His children and their absolute trust in Him.

The mission of Christianity is admittedly to redeem the sons of men from the false claims of evil, and to establish on earth the Christ-idea, which unites all men in one vast family as the children of God. Jesus was the great Exemplar of this unity or brotherhood of man. He never used his divine powers to glorify himself, but on the contrary always subordinated himself to the service of his Maker. In his instructions to his followers he stated the true purpose of religion when he said, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The fulfillment of the Master's promise of greater works to come is being realized in Christian Science, for now we have the Comforter which is leading us "into all truth" and is made available to all the world. As we understand that all things real are safe in God's keeping, there will be no more fear of separation or loss, and the kingdom within will be our individual dwelling place. Divine Love will reign supreme in our affections, and we shall have attained the promised land of peace and plenty. Our gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy for all that she has done for mankind will then know no bounds, for it is she who in this age has revealed "the hidden man of the heart," and through this understanding and proof of true manhood we are permanently united to God and to one another.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

A Garden From Many Lands

Through the snow I have waded to my garden of dianthus. Reassuringly the staunch labels stand through the snow, marking the very places of those precious roots I have planted, and on some of them can be read parts of the names. Do the plants know that the names are on the labels, that they may not forget themselves in the long deep sleep of winter?

Over the ground around the plants was placed an inch of soft old mold when the last blackbirds left us, and later the stalks from the Golden Bantam corn were laid lengthwise between the rows of pinks; and now the snow has drifted the spaces full and is on guard for me. Yet here and there a blue-green tuft peeps through—Picotee and Grenadin and Pheasant's Eye from England, perpetual carnations from Germany, and I know that just there are maiden pinks and marguerites from France, alpines from Switzerland, choice things from other European lands, Chinese pinks that bloomed for me in the lost autumn from seeds sown in the open in May and that will flower again when the swallows come, more than two hundred kinds.

How lightly we name the countries whence they came as if they were only idle thoughts! And yet we see the waysides where we have found them growing in those lands, the church with the old bell and the pinks hard by, the stile in the wall, peasants in the walks, green fields and the backgrounds of mountains and temples beyond the bounds of Christendom. . . How worldly quick we are with contacts of men and mountains in a thousand lands that we ourselves have never seen, and how rich with suggestions so faint that we know them not! Under the snow the pinks are still England and France, Switzerland and Germany, far China where we have collected them on wild hillsides and many places that we do not know. But these pinks are also mine. Some of them will refuse me, for I shall not learn their needs; but by and large they are mine, rooted in my soil, alive to my fingers, and they will not withhold their bloom from me, the blooms that first developed in some far-off place where children speak a strange language, but the pinks speak all languages alike.—From "The Garden Lover," by L. H. BAILEY. (New York: Macmillan.)

Snow

This is the covering cast over all,
Earth and ice and trees,
Over the great pine and the small
Fern's traceries.

Under this white impermanence
Moss and stone and root
Dwell in a winter reverence,
Safely wrapped and mute.

Out of the skies this benison
Drifted, flake by flake;
Out of the skies a warmer sun
Bids the earth awake;.

Lifts from the shoulders of each hill
And all valley beds
Fold upon fold of snow until
Flowers lift their heads.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Develop Steadier Trend After Reaction

Considerable Profit-Taking Witnessed in Lively Short Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Stocks waded through a large amount of profit-taking in today's brief session and emerged with only a few relatively important casualties.

The steels and alcohols displayed the greatest resistance. The turnover was the heaviest for a Saturday since last July. The close was irregular.

Trading was at a fast pace throughout the two-hour proceedings with the ticker tape frequently lagging behind floor transactions.

Moderate gains predominated until the final 20 minutes when prices of a number of the leaders sagged. The dollar was up more than 2 cents at noon in terms of sterling and was firm in relation to the gold currencies.

Grains, cotton and other commodities followed narrow grooves in the morning. Bonds were spotty under realizing.

Steel Shares Firm

Shares of U. S. Steel were firm, holding a gain of about a point. American Commercial Alcohol got up 2 and Schenley and Standard Oil of California retained advances of about 1 each. Smaller gainers included Consolidated Gas, Bethlehem Steel, Commercial Solvents, National Distillers, Western Union and United Aircraft.

Loew's was one of the most active issues with a gain of ⅝ of a point. Armour preferred and Delaware & Hudson lost more than 2 each, while du Pont, Union Pacific, Case and Chrysler yielded about a point each.

American Telephone and many others finished about unchanged.

Despite the expanded trading of the last few days, various commission houses said that the public had not yet become a large buyer of equities although there were signs that outside participation could be expected on a broader scale if nothing untoward happens to upset the upward trend.

Bonds Continue Upward

Despite a fair amount of realization, prompted by the sharp rise in prices during the week, the bond market's major trend continued upward through the short session today.

Secondary issues turned in the most gains, and several of the rail and utility classifications pushed ahead to new high levels for the current move, closing with full gains.

American Foreign & Power 5s again attracted attention by reason of active buying which lifted the price about 3 points. Demand was attributed to the new national set-up in Cuba in which country the company has some operating properties.

Gains ran from fractions to a point in some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Milwaukee, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Other strong features included Detroit Edison 4½s, Goodrich 6½s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5½s, Loew's 6s, National Dairy Products 5½s and Warner Bros. 6s.

U. S. Governments were fairly steady under a limited turnover. Some of the Treasury issues edged forward from 1-32 to 2-32s of a point while the remainder eased off from 2-32s to 5-32s. Most of the Libertys were a shade higher.

The foreign division showed marked irregularity. The firmest spots were Belgium 7s, French 7s, Norways 6s and Italian 7s. British 5½s and German Agricultural Bank 6s were heavy.

American Dollar Closes Steady In London at $5.01⅝

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The United States dollar held comparatively steady today to close at $5.01⅝ to the pound compared with the overnight quotation of $5.02.

A small buying movement, early in the day, caused its appreciation to $5.00¼, but it then eased on a slightly sluggish market.

Gold currencies were firmer in relation of the British pound, the French closing at 79.78 to the pound as compared with the overnight figure of 80.21. The Dutch gilder sold at 7.78¾ to the pound.

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 3 centimes on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 15.92 francs (6.281 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.63 marks (38.02 cents to the mark).

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	Stocks 50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Jan. 20	97.9	49.7	78.0	86.9
Previous day	97.8	49.8	77.2	86.8
Week ago	90.7	43.9	70.3	79.9
Month ago	87.4	41.1	63.3	76.0
Year ago	53.1	28.8	91.4	56.1
3 years ago	121.4	99.4	162.7	125.3
6 years ago	145.7	120.3	129.1	138.8
High (1933-4)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933-4)	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.9	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

	Bonds 20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Jan. 20	*77.3	81.8	83.3	80.8
Previous day	77.0	81.4	82.9	80.4
Week ago	74.9	77.1	79.6	77.2
Month ago	71.3	72.1	76.7	73.3
Year ago	65.0	63.0	83.8	70.6
2 years ago	69.0	76.2	84.4	76.5
3 years ago	89.4	104.6	99.4	97.8
High (1933-4)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.5
Low (1933-4)	58.3	57.0	74.3	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	89.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

*New 1933-34 high.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
40⅛	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	300	38	38	38	
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	40	92	91½	92	
13¾	3		Adams Express	5100	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	10⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	19⅜	19¼	19¾	19½
12⅝	5⅛		Addressograph	400	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8¼
11⅜	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
112	47½	3½	Air Reduction	800	105	103¼	103¼	102⅝
4	½		Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
23	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4500	22½	22	22⅛	23⅜
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	12400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1500	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
3	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	200	9	9	9	9⅛
21	11⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	400	11	10	10⅛	10
152	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	900	153⅜	152½	152½	153
26⅜	8		Allis Chalmers	4500	20¾	20¼	20⅛	20½
24	5⅜		Alpha Port Cem	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
9¼	⅝		Amal Leather	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerad a	600	46½	46	46	47
35	7⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	500	18	17½	17¾	18⅛
28½	8		Am Bank Note	500	18	17½	17⅝	18
16⅝	1		Am Beet Sugar	1100	10	9½	9½	10
64	23¼		Am Beet Sug pf	400	59⅞	59½	59⅞	60½
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brawe S&F	500	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅜
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3100	101¼	100	100	100
39¾	6⅜		Am Car & Fdry	1500	20¼	20½	20½	20⅝
59¼	13		Am Car & F pf	100	48	48	48	48⅛
51⅞	34	2‡	Am Chicle	200	48¼	47¾	48¼	47½
89⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	4500	61¼	59	59⅜	58⅝
19⅜	3⅞		Am & For Pow	7300	10½	10	10⅛	9⅞
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	400	23	22	23	21¾
35⅜	6⅛		Am & For Pow p	500	17⅞	16½	17⅜	16
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	800	14⅛	13	13½	13
21⅝	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	19	18½	18⅛	19
16	2½		Am Hide & L	200	9	9	9	9⅛
57½	13¼		Am Hide & L pf	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
17½	3¾		Am Ice	3100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
15⅛	4¼		Am International	4900	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅛
3½	⅛		Am La France	600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
10	½		Am La Fr pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
39⅜	5⅞		Am Locomotive	2500	33	32¼	32⅝	32¾
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	400	62½	60¾	61½	60½
23⅝	3⅜		Am Metal	900	20	19⅝	19½	19⅜
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	23	22⅝	23	22⅜
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	7500	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	22½	22	22½	22
21	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	100	20	20	20	19¼
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	6200	32⅜	31⅝	32½	32⅞
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	38	37⅜	37½	37⅞
7⅛	⅞		Am Seating	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
4½	⅞		Am Ship & Com	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	24½	24	24¼	24½
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	8500	44	44½	44¾	44¼
99½	31		Am Smelt & R pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	3200	24⅝	24	24½	24⅝
47⅞	30	2‡	Am2Stores	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
14	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	54½	53⅞	53⅞	54½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108	108	108	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3600	119¾	118½	118½	118¼
25	2⅛		Am Type Fndrs	700	10½	10	10½	10
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4600	23⅜	22¾	22⅝	22¼
17	3½		Am Woolen	900	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13½
67½	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	400	72⅜	71½	72	72
4	⅞		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10⅝	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	1300	8¼	7¾	8	7
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	19200	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
15⅛	4⅛		Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	
39⅛	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	600	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅞
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
23¼	1⅛		Armour Ill A	12200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
5	¾		Armour Ill B	2800	3½	2⅞	3	3
93	7		Amour Ill pf	4200	61¼	59½	60	62⅜
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
9½	2		Artloom Corp	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
9⅞	3½		Art Metal Const	50	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	1000	14¼	14	14	14½
80½	34⅜		Atchison T&SF	7000	70¼	68¾	68¾	70½
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	2000	49¾	48	48	48¾
32½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	4300	31⅞	31¼	31½	31⅝
39½	9		Atlas Powder	200	43	42¾	42¾	43¼
34⅜	1½		Atlas Tack	600	11	10½	11	10½
84⅜	31	2	Auburn Auto	2200	54	53⅛	53⅜	52⅞
9⅜	⅞		Austin Nichols	500	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	13300	9⅜	8⅛	9¼	8⅜

			—B—					
17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	13200	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13½
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	800	51	49½	50	50
37⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	10000	28⅝	28½	28⅞	28⅝
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	1200	34	33½	33⅝	33¼
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	43⅝	43⅜	44¼	43⅜
7¼	⅜		Barker Bros	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
24¼	5⅛		Barker Bros pf	100	26	26	26	26¼
11	3		Barnsdall A	9400	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
27	7		Beatrice Cream	300	14	14	14	14
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	300	83½	83½	83½	
12½	2½		Belding Hem	400	11⅞	10¾	11½	10⅝
15	8½	1½	Beneficial In Loan	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜
21¼	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	5400	20	19	19⅝	19⅜
33⅜	9		Best & Co	300	30½	29¾	29¾	30
49¼	10½		Bethlehem Steel	12200	44⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43⅞
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	200	76	75	76	76
29½	6⅜		Bigelow Sanford	800	34	31½	33⅜	32
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	400	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	67⅜	65¾	66⅜	64¾
37⅝	18	1.60‡	Borden	5200	25	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	1900	24½	24¼	24½	24⅜
30	6		Boston & Maine	800	19	17½	18⅛	16½
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	400	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
14⅜	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	17200	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14⅛
18¾	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	15¾
41¼	3⅜		Brooklyn Man T	3200	33⅜	33	33	33
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	73	72½	72½	71½
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	400	57	56¼	57	56
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	400	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
19⅜	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	3100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
36	3		Budd Mfg pf	600	33⅝	32	32	33¼
5¾	3		Budd Wheel	2300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
13¼	2½		Bullard	1200	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	3900	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
8	1		Bush Terminal	300	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
9¼	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
7½	1¼		Butterick	2100	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
43¼	8½		Byers	5200	30⅝	28¾	29⅝	29⅛
80	30½		Byers pf	120	55½	54⅞	55	53

			—C—					
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	24½
2¼	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16½	2		Campbell Wy&C	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	1200	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1500	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	4900	16⅜	16	16⅛	16¼
35½	14	1‡	Cannon Mills		30¾	30¾	30¾	29⅝
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
31½	30½		Case Thresh	9100	78¼	76⅜	76⅞	77¾
86½	51	4	Case Thresh pf	10000	78⅛	76½	76½	77⅞
29¾	5½		Caterpillar Trac	4400	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	27¾
4⅜	⅜		Celotex vtc	300	2¼	2	2¼	2⅜
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	9100	41¾	40¾	41⅛	41
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30	29¾	30	29¾
122	38		Central RR of NJ	200	81½	79	81½	78¾
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	8
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	4400	35⅞	35¼	35¼	35½
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	1500	5½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30¼	4		Certain-Teed pf	100	18	18	18	17½
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	41⅜	40½	40½	41
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6700	44¼	44	44¼	44
8	½		Chi & E Ill	100	3	3	3	3
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
14⅜	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1200	10	9⅝	10	9¼
11⅜	1		Chi Mil & St P	1500	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	9200	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
8⅛	1¼		Chi & N'western	10500	11	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
34⅜	2		Chi & N'west pf	1400	20½	20¼	20½	20
12⅜	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	1700	8½	8⅛	8⅜	8
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	900	19	18½	19	18¼
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	5¼	4⅞	5	4½
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
10½	2½		Chi RI&P 7%	500	8	7⅝	8	7½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	23⅜	23¼	23¼	22⅜
10½	2		Childs Company	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
21½	6		Chile Copper	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
57⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	50600	55⅞	54½	54⅝	55⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
3⅝	⅛		City Stores	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅛	⅛		City Stores vtc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	300	12	11⅝	12	11⅜
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	4200	13⅜	13	13	13¼
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	73½	73½	73½	
26	3		Collins & Aikman	2500	23½	22¾	22¾	23¼
17⅝	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
21	5		Colo F & I pf A	30	22	21	21	21
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	100	38	37	37⅜	37
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	20	26½	26	26	26
		4	Colo & So 2pf	10	21	21	21	21
28⅛	9	.50s	Columbia Gas	10500	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	400	72	70	72	70
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	1200	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	26¾
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1000	66	65	65½	65¼
19¼	4		Comm Credit	2500	23¼	22¼	22⅝	23⅜
25	12½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24½	24½	24½	25
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	42¾	41¾	42	42
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15960	35¼	34	35	33¾
6½	1¼		Comwlth & So	6100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1400	37¾	36½	37⅜	37½
11	3		Conde Nast Pub	300	9	8	9	
27½	13⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	4200	27¼	26¾	27	26¾
55½	50⅞	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	55	55	55	
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	1000	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¼
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	1200	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13½
64½	34	3	Consol Gas	7500	44⅜	43¾	44	43⅝
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89½	89¼	89½	89¼
5½	1½		Consol Laundries	200	2½	2½	2½	
15¾	5		Consol Oil	13600	11½	11	11½	11¼
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	1500	5	4⅜	5	4⅝
3¼	1¼		Consol Textile	2500	1½	1½	1½	1½
10¼	1⅛		Container A	1200	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
4½	¼		Container B	1300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
3½	⅛		Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1700	80¼	76½	79½	80⅜
17⅛	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	500	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2500	32	31	31	31½
4	1		Cont Motors	2200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
19¼	4⅞		Cont Oil	9700	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18½
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	900	80⅜	78½	78½	79¾
7½	2⅜		Coty	1500	5½	5⅜	5½	5
30½	23	2‡	Cream of Wheat	400	30½	30¼	30½	30
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	600	10⅝	10¼	10½	
65	14¼		Crown Cork & S	1800	35	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
52½	14⅞	2½	Crown Zellerbach	4500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
37½	9		Crucible Steel	800	27⅜	26¼	27⅜	26
4⅜	½		Cuba Co	2100	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	200	8	7	7¾	7
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	2900	8	7½	7⅞	6⅝
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	270	43	42	43	37
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40½	41
32¼	6½		Curtis Publishg	1200	19⅞	18¼	18⅞	18⅜
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	400	58	47	47	47⅜
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	34600	3½	3	3⅛	3
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	10500	7¾	7½	7½	7¼
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	300	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15⅞

			—D—					
18⅜	6½	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	13½	13	13¼	13½
49	5¾		Deere & Co	5400	31⅝	31½	31½	31⅝
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	6200	70¼	68	68	70¼
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	13500	29½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	1200	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
91½	49	4	Detroit Edison	300	73½	73½	73½	71½
16	1½		Detroit & Mack pf	60	15¼	13⅞	15⅛	13⅞
33⅞	10		Devoe & Ray A	400	32¼	32	32¼	32
39½	12	1.25‡	Dome Mines	2500	34½	33½	33½	34⅜
26⅜	10½	1.20‡	Dominion Stores	800	20½	20	20	20½
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	17600	19½	18¾	18⅝	18⅜
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	7200	100¼	98½	98⅞	99⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	118¾	118¾	118¾	
28⅜	9½	1	Dunlap Silk	200	18½	18½	18½	

			—E—					
10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	86¾	86¼	86⅜	86½
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	300	120¼	120¼	120¼	120
16	3½		Eaton Mfg	1700	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
5¼	⅞		Eitingon Schild	2400	2½	2	2⅜	2
24¼	4		Eitingon S pf	200	31¼	30½	31¼	30½
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	12500	23⅜	22¾	23	23¼
88½	75	1	Elec Auto-L pf	10	90	90	90	90
8½	1		Elec Boat	1700	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
15⅝	1		Elec & Mus Ind	1400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
36⅝	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	3900	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
38¾	6½		Elec Pow & L pf	1100	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
			Sl Pc&L 6% pf	800	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
8⅝	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	51½	50½	50¼	50¼
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9	⅛		Elk Horn Coal pf	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	58	57½	58	54¾
14⅜	3⅜		Engineers Pub S	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
25⅝	3¾		Erie RR	3400	21	20¼	20¼	20½
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	1000	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
23¼	2½		Erie RR 2pf	1500	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
18¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	1400	10	9¼	9¾	9¼
10	⅞		Evans Products	900	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅝
11½	3½		Exchange Buffet	40	6	5	6	5

			—F—					
11¼	2¼

Financial: News and Comment

Challenges Place Given to Money As Recovery Agent

Dr. Spahr Calls for Ending of Gold Buying and Return to Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—There is an overemphasis on the importance of the monetary program to effect business recovery rather than on the fundamental problem of enabling producers to start production, according to Prof. Walter E. Spahr, chairman of the Department of Economics of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, who spoke before the University Alumni Extension Conference on Wednesday night.

Dr. Spahr declared that the assumption of inflationists and devaluationists that there is a scarcity of gold and other currency in this country was a fallacy. That the problem of business recovery is a monetary one was said to be a case of "placing the cart before the horse," because as business recovers the necessary amount of money and credit will flow into circulation more or less automatically, just as it contracts automatically and sharply when business recedes.

Another fallacy was in the failure to "understand the fundamental difference between a sound rise in the price level based upon a sound recovery in business, and the unsound and dangerous rise in the price level generated by inflation or the devaluation of the monetary standard," Professor Spahr continued.

Criticizes Warren Theory

Criticizing Professor Warren's economic theories, Dr. Spahr added that there is nothing known in economic theory to justify the assumption that we should attempt to return to the price level of 1926.

"The only proper or ideal price level known," he said, "is the one which prevails when production and consumption are nicely balanced, and when the economic system is in a state of economic equilibrium, and that after the country has passed through a depression no one can tell when or at what level the new equilibrium will be attained." He pointed out that after each of our major crises we have always returned to a temporary equilibrium at a new level, adding: "The assumption that we should return to the 1926 price level or that it would bring us equilibrium is an utter fallacy."

Inflationists and devaluationists are also confusing prices with profits and net incomes, Professor Spahr continued.

"They assume that higher prices will bring prosperity whereas it is enlarged profits and net incomes that bring prosperity, and that these are dependent upon an increase in productivity, which, in turn, will be increased when inventories and costs are reduced sufficiently to enable producers to expand their activities.

Production Main Problem

"The people at Washington cannot seem to appreciate the fact that the fundamental problem is to enable producers to start production, and that this confusion is seen in the fact that they are mixing radical reforms with recovery programs, and that some of these reform programs are having the distinct effect of hampering producers."

Dr. Spahr condemned bimetallism, the attempt to dilute our currency with silver and symmetalism. He said that no country had tried symmetalism since 400 B. C., and that foreign trade was almost impossible under the system.

Referring to Senator Thomas' statement in which he proposed to transfer $200,000,000,000 from those "persons who now have it, who did not buy it, who did not earn it, who do not deserve it, who must not retain it, back to the other side—the debtor class of the Republic," Dr. Spahr was of the opinion that the tragic part of the Senator's plan is that it may transfer some such amount from the very ones he wishes to help to the speculators and property owners who have some opportunity to profit from inflation and devaluation. The mass of people, he said, would be injured.

Against 60-Cent Dollar

As a proper solution to the present problem, Dr. Spahr recommended the abandonment of the present gold-buying policy, the announcement by the government of its intention to return to a gold standard—preferably to a gold bullion standard, the calling in of a large group of monetary experts to determine when and how we should return to such a standard, the negotiation of the necessary agreements with European countries, and the establishment of an international clearing system.

He said time and circumstances would tell at what weight of unit we should return, and that the President should not have suggested to Congress that we should have legislation preventing us from returning to a dollar of higher value than 60 cents. Regarding the other important proposals of the President which clearly look toward stabilization of the currency and the removal of doubts from business, he thought the President deserved and would receive the approving support of most sound-money men.

New 2,000,000 Peso Railroad for Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20 (By U. P.)—Construction of a branch line running from a point near Juarez, across the border from El Paso, Texas, eastward to Villa Acuna, just across the Rio Grande from Del Rio, Texas, will start immediately, the National Railways of Mexico has announced.

The new railroad will connect with the main line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico and will cost 2,000,000 pesos. It will be in operation by the end of this summer, opening a large section of semi-isolated territory in northern Mexico to further development.

May Get Mortgages, Signed Away, Back

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

JUSTICE Alfred Frankenthaler, of the New York State Supreme Court, handed down a decision upholding the right of owners of entirely guaranteed mortgages now in default to have releases which they had signed waived and returned to them, provided it was established that the releases were given under duress as a condition of getting possession of their mortgages.

Justice Frankenthaler's decision was made on the application of Mr. Samuel Untermyer, in behalf of the Andrew Freedman Home, to cancel releases on four mortgages aggregating $334,050, owned by the home and guaranteed by the New York Title and Mortgage Company.

A total of $761,000,000 in releases have been signed by owners of guaranteed mortgages, according to a recent report from the department of insurance.

Asserts Foreign Trade Necessary To U. S. Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Stating that American industry would be seriously crippled without foreign trade, J. G. Hodgson, writing in the January issue of Rand McNally Bankers Monthly, points out how the farmer as well as the manufacturer is vitally concerned.

The farmer, whether he wants to be or not, is an exporter of importance. In 1929, one-third of our lard, 17 per cent of our wheat, 23 per cent of our rye, 41 per cent of our tobacco and 54 per cent of our cotton was exported.

The manufacturer is no less interested. Typical export percentages of manufactured goods in 1929 were: tin plate, 13 per cent; sewing machines, 30 per cent; typewriters, 39 per cent; electric refrigerators, 9 per cent; automobiles, 10 per cent; radios, 4 per cent. An average of about 8 per cent of all goods manufactured in the United States is exported. Since economists estimate that it is the last 10 per cent of production which often marks the line between profit and loss, the maintenance of this 8 per cent export balance is highly important to every manufacturer.

Unless America sells goods and produce to foreign countries, those countries will be unable to sell their goods and produce to us. In that case, Americans would have no auto tires or electrical insulation—no silk stockings or panama hats—no asbestos or cork for heat insulation—no asphalt for pavements. Antimony comes entirely from abroad. Chromite, tin, neckel, manganese and tungsten are among the important metals that must be imported wholly or in large part.

Decentralization Of Steel Corporation's' Management Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 20—Decentralization of management of plants of United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries is nearing the working stage, according to informed sources in Pittsburgh steel circles.

Plans for remodeling the organization on geographical lines instead of the present basis of products have been in the making for six months. Under the revised plans, a subsidiary in each of the principal districts will assume management of operations in its territory.

In the Pittsburgh district the Carnegie Steel Corporation probably will be the "key" office. Now operations here are divided between Carnegie, American Bridge, American Sheet & Tin Plate, National Tube and American Steel & Wire. Subsidiaries in the Chicago district probably will be centralized under Illinois Steel.

The new move is aimed to improve economy and efficiency in operations, one of which would be the elimination of several sales agencies whose work would be done by a single sales force in each district.

Contest for Control Of General Baking

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—A proxy contest for control of the $28,000,000 General Baking Company has been started by a group of stockholders headed by Mr. William Deininger and Mr. William H. Collins, presidents of the company, it became known today.

The two former executives have as associates on their committee Mr. Louis J. Kolb of Philadelphia, Mr. George N. Meissner of St. Louis and Mr. Frank R. Shapard of Boston, all of whom had been identified with companies that were merged into General Baking in 1911.

Expects Business Activity to Rise This Half Year

200 Executives Questioned by C. W. Young & Co. Are Generally Optimistic

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—That a majority of well-informed business men in most parts of the country expect a gradual improvement in business conditions during the first six months of 1934 is indicated by the results of a mail survey completed yesterday by C. W. Young & Co., investment managers.

The survey was based on a questionnaire sent to representative manufacturers, bankers, trade association executives and farm organization officers located in approximately 200 important industrial and agricultural communities throughout the country. Following are the questions asked and summaries of the replies received:

1. Has the spendable income of your community increased materially and if so, is it being reflected in retail sales?

Seventy-seven per cent of the replies indicated a material increase, 7.3 per cent a slight increase, and 15.7 per cent no increase.

2. Does the confidence of the people of your community as a whole remain unshaken in regard to the Administration, the currency and the prospect for continued business recovery?

Seventy-five per cent of the correspondents indicated that their communities as a whole continued to have complete confidence in the Administration and its policies. Personally, a number of writers expressed some doubt.

3. What is the attitude of business men—are they willing to make expenditures in the hope of future profits?

Despite general expressions of confidence in the future, 58 per cent of the correspondents replied that they were unwilling to make such expenditures, 9 per cent were willing to proceed cautiously, and 33 per cent said they were ready to go ahead.

4. Are there a large number of small and medium sized concerns which are likely to be forced out of business because of increased cost if volume does not increase promptly

Fifty-one per cent replied that there are few such concerns, 15 per cent that there are some but not a great many, and 34 per cent that there are many.

5. What is your personal estimate of business activity in your community during the first six months of 1934?

An improvement of from 5 to 10 per cent was predicted, in 49.5 per cent of the replies. A 15 per cent improvement was expected by 39 per cent of those replying, while 15.5 per cent forecast no improvement or an actual decline from present levels.

Commenting on the results of the survey, a statement by C. W. Young & Co. said:

"Many writers felt that banking difficulties and difficulty in obtaining adequate credit were among the major obstacles to capital expenditures rather than lack of confidence. Others expressed the belief that business recovery is still being retarded by fear due to a general feeling of uncertainty concerning the future economic policy of the Administration."

"A powerful factor in dispelling this fear would be a direct statement from the President, assuring the country in unmistakable language of the continuance of the profit system."

Swift's Business Over Half Billion

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Addressing the annual meeting of Swift & Co. stockholders, G. F. Swift, president, foresaw better days ahead for the livestock producer.

"Livestock prices are stabilizing," he said. "Stabilization is always a constructive sign after a depression."

Swift's business in dollar sales was a little over half a billion dollars in 1933, and in tonnage about 6 per cent above 1932. Profits, President Swift said, averaged a fraction of a cent a pound. He reported that Swift & Co. stockholders now number 55,000.

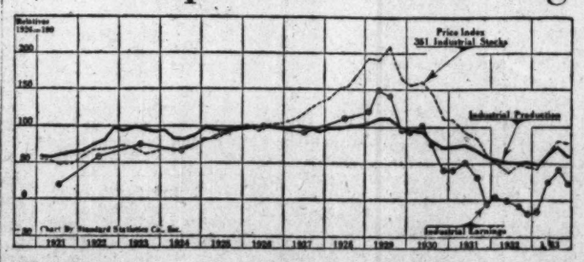
George H. Swift, Boston, son of the founder, was elected a director. All other directors were reelected.

Smaller Profits For Irving Trust

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Irving Trust Company reported to stockholders today that its operating profit for 1933 was $6,633,303, compared with $8,599,530 in 1932.

The report, signed by Harry E. Ward, President and Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman, said "income in 1933 continued to be adversely affected by declining money rates, reflecting a lack of demand for loans."

Stock Price Trend, Industrial Output and Net Earnings



This chart traces for the last 13 years the trend of stock prices, industrial production and earnings of industrial corporations.

Equip Chile Nitrate Again In Strong Bid for New Trade

Successor to the Famous Cosach Combine Ceded New Monopoly Rights for 35 Years—American and British Interests Lose Huge Sum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Alessandri has signed and promulgated a law reorganizing the nitrate industry through the establishment of the Chilean Nitrate and Iodine nopoly rights are ceded ror a peopoly rights are ceded for a period not exceeding 35 years. The executive act was performed one year after the peremptory dissolution of the Cosach nitrate combine and following six months' parliamentary discussions of the project which now becomes law. It opens up a vista of peace and security in the natural fertilizer industry and enables its directors to turn finally from politics and seriously face the competition provided by the synthetic interests in the United States and Europe. It signifies a sacrifice on the part of foreign interests, principally American and British, of hundreds of millions of dollars and on the part of the Chilean Government of erstwhile fantastic revenues which used to finance virtually the whole fabric of state.

The law restores independence of production, but quotas are assigned by the new corporation, the domicile of which is fixed in Valparaiso. Administration is entrusted to a directorate of 11, five of whom must be appointed by the state, five by the industrialists and the remaining one, the president, who must be a Chilean, to be elected at a special meeting. Foreign interests objected to this stipulation to a Chilean majority, but, in face of parliamentary insistence, bowed to the inevitable.

Industrial Cost

Producers adhering to the corporation are obliged to sell their nitrate at "industrial cost." The corporation will dispose of it in the world markets and profits will be shared pro rata, after 25 per cent has gone to the state "as the price of transfer of all the nitrate reserves." One-fifth of this state share of the profits must be spent on agricultural, mining and industrial production in the provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta. This was written into the law as a government surrender to northern provincial agitation. The Government had previously promised to set aside the whole 25 per cent toward the payment of foreign debts, but no mention of this is now made in the law.

Of the 75 per cent of the profits appertaining to the producers, the corporation is abliged first to pay interest and amortization on the Cosach prior secured bonds issued in February, 1931, totaling US$52,000,000, subscribed in London and New York. The corporation will also issue bonds with rights equal to those recognized for the prior secured bonds to the amount of US$3,000,000, in cancellation of loans made through the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Company for the joint operations of that company, Cosach and the Lautaro Nitrate Company during the period December, 1931, to March, 1932. The drastic reduction of nitrate capital and credits is indicated by the fact that the corporation is prohibited from issuing or servicing other bonds than these:

Debt Service

The "industrial cost" at which producers sell their nitrate to the corporation does not include debt equipped to conpete with the synservice, so that the industry is wellthetic manufacturers. It does, however, include a charge of $1.50 (U. S.) per metric ton, for a period of five years, to be set aside as working capital for the corporation, though, in the event of "market necessities," the directorate may eliminate this in order to lower the selling price of nitrate.

The law demands that production quotas shall be fixed by the directorate on the basis of the productive capacity of the plants at the maximum cost accepted by the corporation for purchases. The quotas shall be fixed for uniform periods not exceeding five years. No group or company may obtain a total quota in excess of 65 per cent of annual sales. To help the liquidation of existing stocks Article 16 demands that not less than 20 per cent and not more than 33 per cent of the total annual sales shall be made therefrom. The directorate may suspend stock sales and reduce or increase the percentages if deemed necessary.

Several articles emphasize that preference must be given by producers to national fuel, manufactured articles, materials and merchandise required at the plants. Insurance must be contracted with national companies wherever possible and audits undertaken by Chilean accountants. An important concession is that the corporation shall have the right to dispose freely of its foreign exchange.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Outside the White House there should permanently be hung a notice: "No Precedents Need Apply." Experience of European conditions seems to fail us when we come to form judgments about the United States—not because the "iron laws of economics" are any the less adamant there, but because the psychology of the people, which is the great imponderable of economic study, seems to be profoundly different from our own. This (together with the over-representation of New York views in our newspaper dispatches on American conditions) accounts in great measure for the scepticism and even scorn with which London is inclined to regard American recovery plans in their present shape.

We in England, for instance, have learned — perhaps fallaciously — to date our industrial and commercial revival from the moment when a political convulsion brought about a balancing of the national budget. Previously, a prospective deficit of some £50,000,000 had gravely depressed commodity and stock markets. Allowing for differences of population, this would be equivalent to about £750,000,000 on the federal budget of the United States. No wonder we are amazed when President Roosevelt announces that in "the first year of recovery" the deficit will be 10 times that figure. The sums grow so enormous that they cease to impress the conscience.

The Budget and the Dollar

But is it impossible that London's doubts are justified? Let us be quite clear what are the dangers of an extravagantly unbalanced budget. They are three: first, a general depression of stock and bond markets through the weakening of national credit, and hence a deficiency of new investment, which represents purchasing power; second, a crisis of confidence in government credit, leading to heavy realizings of securities, hoarding of money, and runs on banks; and, third, a flight of capital abroad. As to the last possibility, one gathers that in Washington it is regarded as an object of envy rather than fear.

The gold-buying policy (which Mr. J. M. Keynes, one of the friendliest of critics of the present politico-economic régime in the United States, has recently called "a gold standard on the booze") deliberately seeks to depress the dollar. Until prices rise in the United States, the surest way of doing that is to engineer a flight of capital. Unfortunately for such ambitions, very little liquid foreign capital, apparently, is left in the United States, and the flight of indigenous capital seems for the moment to have exhausted itself.*

How vastly ideas have changed in the last decade! Before 1925, the British public proudly watched the gradual rise of the pound toward gold parity as an index of national recovery, and it was the economic pundits who then warned the man-in-the-street against the evils of an unduly high exchange. Today, in America at least, the rôles are reversed. It looks from here as if the public clamors for a cheaper dollar, while the pundits proclaim the perils of a forcibly undervalued exchange. It took England six years of troublous experience to learn that the experts were right.

Importance of Confidence

The second of the cumulative dangers, a crisis of confidence, is not yet in sight. But it is precisely the submerged reefs that afford the mariner his greatest peril. At present, the American ship safely sails the deep waters of widespread public confidence in the President and his policies. The public's faith and hope make possible the Government's charity. How long can that last—till 1936 when the first balanced budget is promised? It seems not impossible—one cannot say more about so incalculable a matter—that before that date the American public might suddenly become mass-conscious of the stupendous rate at which they are piling up national debt, for all of which they as taxpayers must find the remuneration, and that a credit crisis might ensue.

Is the banking system prepared? The deposit guarantee scheme has been strongly criticized in London on the familiar ground that instead of eliminating the weaker elements in the banking system it actually maintains them at the expense of the strong. Would a sagacious general deplete the ranks of his shock troops in order to provide preventive escort for the few poltroons who would otherwise desert at the onslaught of battle? As a temporary measure, a means of escape from an acute crisis, deposit insurance is well conceived, but surely, we feel, permanent evils need more radical a cure.

Quo Vadis?

The third danger, the debilitation of the investment market, is indeed an actuality, though for other reasons than the depression of Government credit. The drying up of the ordinary channels of capital investment may be of small importance for a limited period while their place, as a fount of purchasing power, is filled by enormous capital expenditure on the part of the Government, but when the latter source itself runs dry, there must be some alternative means of disposing of current national saving. Otherwise, deflation is bound to follow.

Strict legislation of the type of the Securities Act, however necessary it may be, is clearly a discouragement to the capital market; and one looks in vain for encouragement in the NRA codes, regarded as a permanent regimentation of the industrial and commercial system. Here is the ineluctable choice that faces the Administration as soon as it turns its attention from the urgencies of recovery to permanent reform. If private enterprise is to be restrained, the Government must be at least prepared to take its place. Socialism and capitalism are trends rather than termini of political and economic change; and the question here that is uppermost in everyone's mind about the American situation is, In which direction is the President's face turned? His messages to Congress leave little doubt as to the answer.

[*Editor's Note: Since this was written a return flight of American capital home, witnessed by the rise in dollar exchange, has been reported.]

Germany Reports Favorable Trade Balance for 1933

Year's Exports Higher to America, Holland and Japan

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Germany had a favorable foreign trade balance of 667,800,000 marks (about $247,086,000) in 1933—404,900,000 marks (about $149,813,000) under 1932—it was announced officially today.

The nation's imports totaled 4,203,600,000 marks in 1933, compared with 4,666,500,000 marks the previous year, or about $1,555,332,000 and $1,726,605,000 respectively.

Exports shrank during the year from 5,739,200,000 marks (about $2,123,504,000) in 1932 to 4,871,400,000 (about $1,803,018,000) in 1933.

December showed a favorable balance of 49,400,000 marks (about $18,278,000).

Imports in December were 23,000,000 marks (about $8,510,000) over November due to swelled imports of American cotton, hides and apples, it was explained.

The year's exports were higher to America, Japan, Holland, lower Belgium and Soviet Russia.

The volume of price shrinkages was blamed for the export decline and the reduction of imports, particularly foodstuffs, was attributed to tariff and currency restriction measures.

Fix Acala Cotton Planting Seed At $37 Ton for 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—The directors of the Farm Bureau Planting Cotton Seed Distributors have fixed the price of $37 a ton for registered Acala cotton planting seed for the 1934 season. This is the lowest priced planting seed of like quality and kind any place in the

In spite of the fact that growers received more money for oil mill seed this year than last, there has been no increase in price for the world-famous planting seed. H. L. Pomeroy of Bakersfield, manager of the seed distributors, states that the organization carries on its work without profit. He also said that this registered Acala seed would be available at approximately 75 gins in the San Joaquin valley.

Last year the demand for the seed exceeded the supply. This year enough seed will be produced to plant 160,000 acres. It is the policy of the organization to supply California growers first and then to dispose of any surplus to growers outside of the State. Orders have already been received from points as far distant as Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Kern County and other parts of the San Joaquin valley are regarded as the areas which have delivered outstanding results in community production of cotton. Not only have many cotton sections of the United States sent representatives into the San Joaquin valley to study cotton production, but a number of foreign countries are anxious to learn the reasons for the fact that Kern County leads the world in bales per acre. Officials of the governments of Chile, Peru, Australia, Hawaii, Russia, and China have requested full information of the local methods and also a limited supply of Acala seed.

Farm Machinery Business May Be Largely Expanded

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Farm machinery products may be able to expand their sales by perhaps 75 per cent this year, and should experience little difficulty in restoring operations to a profitable basis, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in an analysis which continues:

"More than $600,000,000 will have been given as bonuses for reducing the production of corn, hogs, wheat and cotton, or nearly $100 for every farm in the United States. In addition to these cash payments, the Government is lending on corn in cribs to farmers who sign the Corn Reduction Agreement.

"The total amounts represent more ready cash than the average farmer has had for several years, and is a significant factor in the 1934 outlook for agricultural machinery and equipment suppliers.

Additionally, gross farm income last year is estimated to have been one-third greater than in 1932, and further improvement in this regard is expected for the current year. Strengthening of farm credit through the bank guaranty law, and continued thawing out of frozen assets in closed country banks is another constructive factor."

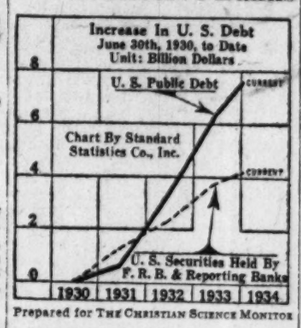
Rationing World's Supply of Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 12—An echo of the World Economic Conference reached the Commonwealth Parliament in a bill which has been passed requiring Australian silver producers to place and keep in storage during the next four years 652,355 ounces of standard fine silver each year.

It was explained that this action was taken to implement the silver agreement reached by the World Economic Conference. The countries affected by the agreement are Australia, United States of America, Canada, Mexico, Peru, India, China and Spain. The representatives of these countries agreed at the London conference to a scheme for orderly marketing of silver.

Debt Financed By The Reserve Banks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart illustrates the extent to which the extensive increase in the federal debt in the past 2½ years has been financed by the Federal Reserve and member banks, an operation that clearly has been facilitated by the absence of adequate demand for additional credit from private sources.

Australian Bill Stabilizes Local Price on Butter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust. — Following upon a remarkable increase in Australian exports of butter, the Commonwealth Parliament has passed marketing legislation designed to stabilize the local price which previously was based upon world prices. Abnormally low prices which prevailed in 1933 made the production of butter for the Australian market at the equivalent of these prices entirely unprofitable to dairy farmers.

Since 1924, there has been in Australia a voluntary scheme known as the Paterson Plan under which butter manufacturers imposed on themselves a voluntary levy on all butter produced by them, and from the fund thus created, a bounty was paid on all butter exported by contributions to the plan. The production levy fluctuated between 1d. and 1¾d. a pound and the export bounty has varied between 3d. and 4½d. a pound.

While Australia was exporting only 25 per cent of her butter production, the provision of the export bounty under this arrangement was simple, because each four pounds of production was responsible for the bounty on each one pound of butter exported, but owing to a sudden rise in the export ratio to 2¼ pounds for every four pounds of butter exported, the voluntary scheme broke down.

During the previous season 46 per cent of Australian butter had been sold outside of Australia. That will be the basis of the home consumption quota to be fixed under the Commonwealth Act and this home consumption quota of 54 per cent will prevent the local market being oversupplied. It means that all butter above the reasonable requirements of Australia must be exported.

German Companies Located in Russia Folding Up Tents

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Important economic concessions to Germany in Soviet Russia have ended, according to a report from Moscow which states that the Soviet Government has bought "Drusags" for 1,000,000 marks ($238,445) and paid the salaries of its employees.

"Drusags" was a German Russian Company interested in seed growing in North Caucasus.. It will in future become Soviet state property.

With the disappearance of "Drusags" there now remain only two great German economic concessions in Russia, namely a tooth paste and tube factory in Moscow and a paint and dye factory in Leningrad. Since, however, both these have for a long time not secured the necessary licenses for the import of essential raw materials from abroad and have experienced difficulties with the transfer of their profits, they are said to be doing practically no business.

Gains in Building Awards Continue

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The consecutive monthly gains in construction contracts recorded since July, 1933, were continued into December in a contra-seasonal expansion, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports after a survey of 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains.

The contract total reported in December amounted to $207,209,500, an increase of approximately 28 per cent over November which itself registered a gain of almost 12 per cent over October. The December total was larger than that recorded for any month since October, 1931, and was more than 2½ times as large as the volume for December, 1932.

Of the total in the last month of the year $155,862,800 was for publicly financed construction while the remaining $51,346,700 was for privately-financed undertakings.

Marked Rise in Lumber Orders for Jan. 13 Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports that new business reported by 1115 lumber mills for the week ended Jan. 13 exceeded orders of ay of the preceding six weeks.

Orders amounted to 125,694,000 feet, shipments 113,887,000 feet and production 135,726,000 feet, as compared with the previous week's orders of 109,278,000 feet shipments 94,356,000 and production of 121,913,000 feet.

Softwood production as reported by 787 mills totaled 114,701,000 feet; shipments, 102,692,000 feet, and orders, 114,317,000.

Rise in Business Since October Is Shown by Index

Annalist Tabulation Reveals Gains in Major Industrial Factors

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The year 1933 closed with the Annalist Index of Business Activity showing a slight upturn, following four months of recession from its July peak of 89.4. The preliminary index for December is 69.2, as against 68.4 for November and 72.4 for October. Except for a further pronounced decrease in the index of cotton consumption caused by voluntary curtailment under the code, the combined index would have shown a larger gain.

The freight car loadings, steel ingot, pig iron and lumber production indices showed substantial gains, and minor increases were recorded by electric power and automobile production. Aside from the decrease in the cotton consumption index, the only declines were in the indices of silk consumption and zinc production.

Table I. The Annalist Index of Business Activity and Component Groups

	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Freight car loadings	62.2	59.4	59.0
Steel ingot production	54.3	41.9	54.9
Pig iron production	41.9	37.2	45.0
Electric power production	†88.5	88.0	90.4
Cotton consumption	68.8	83.8	90.4
Wool consumption		92.3	102.4
Silk consumption	81.8	59.2	49.6
Boot and shoe production		95.4	101.2
Automobil eproduction	‡31.9	29.9	51.3
Lumber production	§86.0	48.3	32.6
Cement production		33.9	31.3
Zinc production	60.5	65.7	71.1
Combined index	*69.2	68.4	72.4

Table II. The Combined Index Since January, 1928

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	63.0	70.1	81.4	102.1	112.9	105.6
Feb.	61.7	68.1	83.1	102.5	112.4	106.1
Mar.	58.5	66.7	85.1	100.5	111.9	105.4
Apr.	64.1	63.2	86.4	101.8	115.0	105.5
May	72.5	60.9	85.1	98.5	115.7	105.6
June	83.4	60.4	82.6	97.1	116.6	104.8
July	89.5	59.7	83.1	93.1	116.7	106.3
Aug.	86.6	61.3	78.9	90.8	115.6	108.1
Sept.	76.5	65.2	74.2	92.6	115.0	109.7
Oct.	72.4	65.4	72.6	86.8	113.4	111.8
Nov.	68.4	64.7	72.2	84.4	106.0	112.0
Dec.	*69.2	64.8	72.1	83.9	101.2	112.5

*Subject to revision. †Based on an estimated output of 7,344,000,000 kilowatt-hours as against a Geological Survey total of 7,209,000,000 kilowatt-hours in November and 7,149,000,000 in December, 1932. ‡Based on an estimated output of 66,000 cars and trucks as against Department of Commerce total of 66,195 cars and trucks in November and 109,942 cars and trucks in December, 1932. §Based on an estimated output of 1,016,000,000 feet as against Federal Reserve Board total of 979,000,000 feet in November and 687,000,000 feet in December, 1932.

Silk Industry In Italy Shows Steady Decline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The progressive decline in the past few years of Italy's silk-producing industry is revealed in a report from Milan to the Commerce Department.

In 1930, the report shows, silk exports, amounting to 1,377,900,000 lire, accounted for 11.36 per cent of Italy's total export trade. In 1932 silk shipments had fallen to 401,000,000 lire, representing only 5.87 per cent of the country's export trade. During the first six months of the current year, Italian silk shipments abroad were valued at 181,278,000 lire and represented 5.83 per cent of aggregate exports.

Curtailed consumption of silk in Italy's chief foreign markets, combined with steadily increasing competition from the Orient, is the basis for the present unfavorable position of the country's silk industry, the report states. Any substantial improvement, it points out, must await the resumption of normal conditions in the American market. In September total silk deliveries to American mills amounted to only 31,000 bales, approximately half the figure for the like month of last year.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 13
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 13
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 13
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 13
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 13
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 26
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 16
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 17

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Nine Centuries of British Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

FOR people who imagine that the story of British art begins with Hogarth in the eighteenth century, the exhibition which opened at Burlington House Jan. 6 will be a wholesome corrective. For the aim of this remarkable assemblage of treasures is primarily to indicate the historical sequence of art work in Great Britain from about 1000 A. D. to the middle of the nineteenth century.

It is no longer necessary to point out that painting and art are not synonymous, that is to say that there are other equally important manifestations of art as well as painting, and this exhibition begins with a remarkable display of English medieval art work in the way of embroidery, sculpture, illumination, seals and metalwork.

Similarly, in the survey of eighteenth-century achievement a gallery is reserved, and rightly so, for the achievements of British furniture designers, and it is remarkable how harmonious and tasteful an ensemble has been obtained by a grouping of exhibits ranging in date from Charles II to the time of Robert Adam.

* * *

But even if we limit our survey, for the moment, to the single art of painting, it will astonish many to realize for how many centuries this art has been practiced in England. For the history of British painting really begins with the little pictures executed in Saxon times to adorn pages of manuscripts prepared in the monasteries. These exquisite little illuminations are just as much part and parcel of the art of painting as the water color drawings done in later times. And in these medieval illuminations British achievement was second to none in Europe. The exhibits in this class at Burlington House begin with examples of Saxon illumination and include such superb examples of thirteenth and fourteenth century work as the Psalter from the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, the Brailes Psalter from New College, Oxford, and the Lindeseye MS. from the Society of Antiquaries.

All through the Middle Ages paintings were executed for churches in various parts of Great Britain, and though many of these perished during the civil wars, and the few surviving examples are mostly painted on walls and so immovable, yet a fourteenth century retable has been lent from Thornham Parva Church, Suffolk, and this long polyptych of nine figures in three panels shows the accomplishment of East Anglian painting at this period.

Also there are to be seen at Burlington House a superb collection of miniatures of the sixteenth century, including some fine examples of Hilliard and the Olivers lent from the Royal Collection at Windsor; and these have to be taken into consideration as filling a gap in the historical sequence of British painting.

Accordingly this exhibition makes it abundantly clear that there was an English tradition in painting and a great volume of English art work already in existence before the revival of British painting began at the end of the seventeenth century.

* * *

The national collections are already so rich in examples of the great masters of the eighteenth century that it could hardly be expected that this exhibition would add considerably to our knowledge of such painters as Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Constable and Turner. It sets before us many beautiful and interesting examples of these masters in private collections or little known institutions, but with one exception it can hardly be said to add to our knowledge of these masters.

The one exception is Gainsborough, and there can be no denying that the bringing together here of a number of his early paintings has given quite a new idea of Gainsborough to many visitors, and especially to visitors from abroad. A Dutch connoisseur remarked to the present writer that nothing else in this exhibition had given him so great a thrill as some of the pictures which Gainsborough had painted at Sudbury and Ipswich while still in his twenties. Among the most delightful of these early works may be mentioned the outdoor group of "Heneage Lloyd and His Sister," lent by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; the very early "Robert Andrews and His Wife," painted at Auberies, near Sudbury, and still in the possession of the Andrews family, an exquisite little landscape, "View of Dedham," belonging to the National Gallery of Ireland, and a charming small full length, "A Young Lady," belonging to Sir Herbert Cook.

All these have a grade, an innocence and a charm that wins all hearts, and in their direct simplicity of technique are often far better paintings than some of the artist's later and more ambitious efforts. Of his later portraits there is nothing more delightful than the sketch of "Mrs. Robinson," lent by the King from Windsor. But while the early Gainsboroughs here are a revelation, the later portraits can be surpassed by those in the Wallace and the National Gallery.

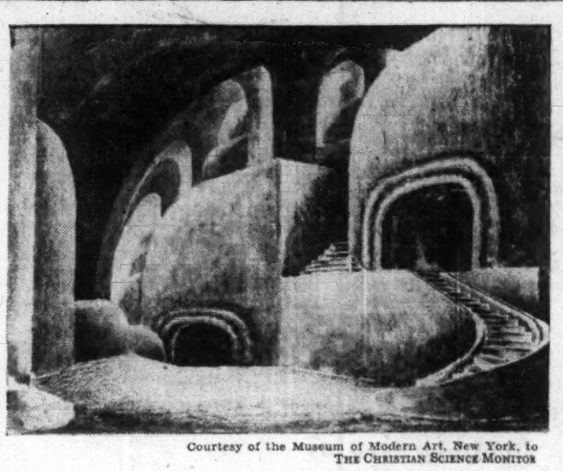
* * *

But in one respect the greatest novelty of the exhibition is the admission for the first time officially of the so-called "sporting painters" on an equality with the portraitists and landscape painters of the period. The outstanding master of horse-painting is George Stubbs, A. R. A. (1724-1806), who is only just beginning to be recognized as one of the chief ornaments of English painting. Gallery VII, largely devoted to his works, is certain to be one of the most popular rooms in the exhibition. Nobody has ever painted horses and dogs better than Stubbs, and his art is as racy of the English soil as that of Rowlandson.

Among the finest examples of Stubbs shown at Burlington House are two equestrian portraits of the Third Duke of Portland, lent from Welbeck; "The Melbourne and Milbanke Families," lent by Lady Desborough, and a perfectly enchanting picture belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, entitled "A Favourite Pony Greeting a Hound." This record of a dog and a pony "rubbing noses"—both portraits of favorite pets in the Pelham family—is perhaps the most typically "English" picture ever painted.

There are many good horse and animal subjects also by Ben Marshall, Sawrey Gilpin, J. F. Herring and others, but Stubbs is the king of all those English painters who have commemorated the Englishman's affection for his dog and his horse. Looking at this room we can well understand the point of view of those foreign critics who are disposed to think that animal painting, even more than landscape, has been England's most characteristic contribution to European painting.

Though there are several paintings by Constable and Turner of great interest, it cannot be said that the works lent to this exhibition increase our knowledge of these two masters, who are more splendidly and more profusely represented in the national collections. On the other hand, this exhibition should teach many visitors to appreciate more highly the English landscapes of Richard Wilson, the forerunner of Constable and Turner, and will also reveal to many the high excellence of Crome, Cotman and other painters of the Norwich School. Indeed, Cotman is one of the heroes of this exhibition, and his landscapes show that he anticipated Cézanne in his feeling for "volumes" and substance, and intense realization of third-dimensional design.



Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Setting for "Macbeth," by Kurt Söhnlein

Stage Sets as Architecture

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

DRAWINGS and models done during the past four centuries in Europe and during the twentieth century in the United States form a theater art exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, continuing until Feb. 26. It was assembled by Mr. Lee Simonson of the Theater Guild, himself a leading American stage designer. His book on the subject, "The Stage Is Set," published in 1932, is an illuminating discussion of a subject not widely understood.

Mr. Simonson defines a dominant practice today as accepting the three-dimensional player as the conditioning starting point; "the actor in motion as the basis of the total stage picture; the design, a space composition that can enhance the total pattern of movement and heighten its emotional intensity; light as a plastic element, binding the whole into a unity of mood"—to quote from his foreword to the exhibition catalogue. He goes on to indicate other tendencies—the impulse toward decoration and the impulse toward abstraction, with the modern theater reflecting in experimental settings almost every 'ism of twentieth-century art. In the Soviet playhouses until five years ago the third dimension was "stratified into the barest plinths and platforms, or reduced to skeletonized constructions." Essentially all of these diverse objectives are exemplified in the recent exhibition.

* * *

Four floors are occupied by the exhibition, with the second floor given over to a basic survey of the whole subject. Starting with the sixteenth century Italian costume designs by Francesco Primaticcio for a court pageant, the circuit continues with Bernardo Buontalenti's schemes for spectacular interludes as staged in Florence in 1589. Here are to be seen dispositions of muses and gods in clouds suspended by machinery. This ingenious artist and inventor even devised ways of using fireworks in his tableaux. Seventeenth-century England is represented by six of Inigo Jones's original designs for masques by Ben Jonson and others, entertainments that for a time eclipsed Shakespeare's plays in popularity. By Mrs. Lee Simonson is a model of a street scene, built up in color and form from an engraving in a seventeenth-century Italian book, "De Architectura," conveying a hint of the elaboration reached by the old Roman comedy productions.

Continuing around this room, one may study the settings made for Lully's operas in Paris in 1675 by Carlo Vigarani, designs by anonymous French artists of the same period, and examples of the work of the Bibiena family, who for more than a century were employed by the European courts, and whose practice was instrumental in spreading the Italian late baroque style upon the Continent. Here too are eight costumes for the Royal Opera, Stockholm, made by the family Boquet of France in the late eighteenth century; designs for "Queen Christine," made in Stockholm in 1784 by the French architect, Desprez, and many other items from the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, the National Museum, Stockholm, and the Drottningholm Theater Museum.

* * *

The modern theater art section starts with designs done under the patronage of Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen, whose productions at Meiningen (1870-90) were a source of many progressive movements in the theater arts, and were the direct inspiration of the Moscow Art Theater. Central position is given to the noble drawings of Adolphe Appia, whose settings for Wagner's "Ring" would seem the final expression of symbolic legends. One is impressed by the spaciousness of these schemes, their primary concern with the need that the actor shall have freedom of movement and visibility, and their overwhelming achievement of simplicity in their focusing of the sight lines upon the core of each tableau, such as the crag in Valhalla in "Walküre," and the altar in Gluck's "Iphigenia." Other Appia designs, made between 1892 and 1926, visualize in drawings and illuminated models settings for "Rheingold," "Parsifal," "Tristan and Isolde," "King Lear," "Orpheus" and "Little Eyolf." The neoclassic phase of modern stage design is concluded with a copy of 12 "Etchings for an Ideal Theater," made by Mr. Gordon Craig in 1907.

Appia and Craig influences are ascribed to the work of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones in his austere designs for an "Othello" of Renaissance aspect, and attain to extremities of extension in Mr. Norman Bel Geddes's scheme for "The Divine Comedy," a prismatic and dazzling project for presentation in a great bowl. Models for his unit setting for O'Neill's "Lazarus Laughed" are shown, as well as an illuminated miniature of a stage set with great columns for a performance of "Aïda." Mr. Simonson offers a proposed unit setting for "Hamlet" that makes one long to see it in use. The general scheme connotes the battlements and tower of a medieval castle, with arched spaces beneath for the intimate and color-filled scenes of the Court. These various aspects of the permanent unit are brought into full view of the audience by partial revolutions of the stage. The ramps are broad, the platforms are wide and the steps are so practical that the actor need not be an acrobat to express himself upon the various levels of this construction.

* * *

Other American designs include Mr. Claude Bragdon's handsome use of geometrical patterns; Mr. Mordecai Gorelik's adaptation of photomurals to use with the prison set of "They Shall Not Die," which is soon to be produced by the Theater Guild; Mr. Arch Lauterer's primitive and emotional backgrounds for Ibsen's "The Vikings," and Mr. Cleon Throckmorton's stirring and mysterious evocations of the mood of "The Emperor Jones."

Other items show how "The Green Pastures" and "Strange Interlude" were staged in Sweden; Latvian backgrounds for "Peer Gynt" and "The Blue Bird"; de Chirico's design for the Swedish ballet, "Cæsar and Cleopatra," as done in Hungary; Mr. Oliver Messel's drawing for Reinhardt's London production of "The Miracle"; C. Lovat Fraser's imaginative costume designs for "The Beggar's Opera"; Bakst's stage pictures for the Diaghilev Ballet; pictorial schemes and costumes for staging Shakespearean plays in England, Germany and Austria.

The Czechoslovakia section invites detailed study of the designs of Vlastislav Hofman for the State National Theater productions of plays by Strindberg, Shakespeare, Sophocles, Dostoevsky, Bruckner. There are items from Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, and a varied display of ultra-modernist work in France. The German section is rich in the imaginative and ingenious designs of Kurt Soehnlein, Ludwig Sievert and many others. A Soviet section, delayed in shipment, is to be installed shortly.

'Salome' Revived

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STRAUSS'S "Salome," music drama in one act, after Wilde; produced by the Metropolitan Opera Association, Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager, and performed under the musical direction of Mr. Artur Bodanzky. Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Jan. 13, 1934. Scenic setting designed by Donald Oenslager; stage directed by Wilhelm von Wymetal Jr. The cast:

Herod	Max Lorenz
Herodias	Dorothée Manski
Salome	Göta Ljungberg
Jokanaan	Friedrich Schorr
Narraboth	Hans Clemens
Page	Doris Doe
Nazarenes	Emanuel List, Hans Clemens
Hebrews	Marek Windheim, Giordano Paltrinieri, Angelo Bada, Max Altglass, James Wolfe
Soldiers	Louis d'Angelo, Arnold Gabor
Cappadocian	Alfredo Gandolfi
Slave	Helen Gleason

Other times, other tastes, the Metropolitan stage director produced Strauss's "Salome" as nearly as possible like an opera; and no doubt that makes all the difference between the effect he achieved and that which predecessors of his attained here years gone by. Attending to his business as man of the theater and doing the job according to the dictates of common sense and good manners, he succeeded where others failed. By being an artist in contradistinction to a showman, he brought a neglected and a rejected work around to something like acceptability.

* * *

The triumph, then, belongs to Mr. von Wymetal Jr., though of course the immediate praise for the good outcome must go to the performers who carried out his ideas. To all who took part, from principals to figurants, high commendation is due. Never, surely, did Metropolitan men and women enter into a scene with greater zeal, interest and determination than Mr. Lorenz and Mme. Ljungberg and their colleagues did into that which bounds the action of "Salome."

Regarding those who had important musical responsibilities, praise is to be bestowed variously. The orchestral executants came through with hardly more, perhaps, than ordinary honors. They realized the notes, naturally enough. They gave, too, an enthusiastic exposition of rhythm, melody and harmony, a conscientious evocation of mood, and a lively exhibition of color; but they came somewhat short of getting at the composer's style, which ought by now to be fairly comprehensible to all players upon violins and instruments of wood, brass and percussion. The sound of Strauss should be like everyday speech in their ears. For that matter, Mr. Bodanzky, conducting, found the score no mere toy and bagatelle. However, there are days and nights ahead; and "Salome" seems likely to remain for a while in the repertory of the house.

* * *

More particularly as to the participants on the stage, the five men who enacted the Hebrew episode caught the authentic notion of their task. For did not Strauss himself, at an early performance in 1906, acknowledge that he meant this passage for a sort of comedy diversion? Did he not also admit employing themes that suit this fancy? Someone has said so. But on the point of individuals, Mr. Schorr, as Jokanaan, certainly presented a figure more Wagneriar than Straussian. Somehow, the declaiming type of baritone poorly fits the demand here. Mr. Schorr was indeed forceful in his characterization; and yet, that is not the same as saying that he struck off anything really impressive or persuasive.

Equally aloof and Wagnerian, notwithstanding his rich, warm voice, was Mr. List, in the part of the elder of the two Nazarenes. Mme. Manski, without resort to exaggeration, managed to bring a striking portrait of Herodias into the light, one that kept its proportionate importance in the ensemble. As for Mr. Lorenz, he turned out to be a most admirable choice for the rôle of Herod; really, a saving choice. For we may also say that "Salome" was kept a veritable dramatic piece, as distinguished from a spectacle and an animated fresco, by his skill as an actor.

Finally, Mme. Ljungberg; she, a vocalist capable of interpreting any music ever written for soprano—not speaking now of light sopranos—certainly acquired name and fame on this occasion. In regard to how she acted the title part, the scarf-dancing and the rest of it, we need only observe that she acted it in her way, which some persons may think well of and others poorly of, just as happens. But no doubt of one thing, she sang; and singing, she furnished all the proof anybody could ask for that Strauss, among composers who write for voice and orchestra, is a master unexcelled.

Sir Henry Wood in Boston

By L. A. SLOPER

SIR HENRY WOOD of London was the second of the guest conductors to give Dr. Serge Koussevitzky a midwinter reprieve from servitude at Symphony Hall. On his first appearance in Boston (Jan. 19) the distinguished visitor had a notable success. He had obviously won the allegiance of the men of the orchestra, and the audience capitulated at once to his authoritative and musicianly leadership. The ovations accorded him at the intermission and at the close of the concert, by players and listeners alike, bore the marks of admiration and even of affection.

For the thirteenth pair of the season's concerts, Sir Henry had devised a program which on paper looked rather higgledy-piggledy, but which in performance proved very agreeable to listen to. It consisted of a Suite of music by Purcell, arranged by the conductor; a Rondino of the youthful Beethoven for eight wind instruments; the Andante from Mozart's Cassation No. 1 for strings; Elgar's "Enigma" Variations; Strauss's "Don Juan," and Lalo's "Norwegian" Rhapsody. The Purcell Suite was played for the first time in Boston; the Beethoven and the Mozart items for the first time at these concerts.

The Purcell proved to be an especial delight. Its five movements, taken from as many different compositions, are full of charm, freshness, individuality and ingenuity, and are marked besides by a distinctively English quality. It is clear that the composer drew his inspiration from his native soil, and that his scores have been treated reverently by the arranger. The music of this great seventeenth-century composer is too seldom honored by performance.

In the Purcell and in the Elgar, no doubt, we had the best opportunity to observe the national traits of the conductor. Certainly the "Enigma" Variations came through to this listener with a clarity they had not possessed before. At this distance, we cannot expect to understand the topical allusions in the work, however much they may be explained; but it was impossible not to become acquainted with the characters depicted as they were introduced under Sir Henry's stick. We were interested to find more humor in this composition than we had discovered before. Is there a special gift of humor among English conductors — or among English conductors with Russian affiliations? The most amusing performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" we have ever heard was from Mr. Albert Coates; and now comes, from Sir Henry Wood, new humorous lights on the "Enigma."

It is possible to differ with Sir Henry as to some of his tempi in "Don Juan," and it is very doubtful if Lalo's Rhapsody deserves a place on a symphony program. But there can be no question of the conductor's musical command or of his interpretive power. His conceptions are well-defined, and he is able to set them before his auditors with exceptional clarity and balance. Here it ought to be remarked that in obtaining his results, Sir Henry was fortunate in having so well-drilled and flexible an instrument as the Boston orchestra at his command. He himself was quick to give public recognition to this fact by his generosity in sharing with the men the plaudits of an enthusiastic house.

First, the Unhappy Ending

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SAVILLE THEATER — "Beau Brummell," a romantic play in five scenes, by Harold Simpson and B. C. Hilliam, with music and lyrics by B. C. Hilliam, produced by Sir Nigel Playfair, Dec. 22, 1933.

It was one of the pleasant habits of Joseph Conrad to begin his stories in the middle. The authors of "Beau Brummell" adopt the even more striking course of starting at the end. Their opening scene reveals Brummell an old, broken and poor man, living on charity in Caen in 1840, whilst the second episode goes back to 1804, and a party at Devonshire House, and the Beau's period of splendor and glory, all insecurely built upon the foundation of his popularity with his "fat friend," the Prince Regent.

* * *

The reason for this unconventional method of story-telling is neatly explained by Sir Nigel Playfair in a foreword. "The authors, very wisely I think," says Sir Nigel, "have arranged that the audience should face the larger part of the tragedy of Brummell's life in the earlier part of the evening's entertainment." In other words, Messrs. Simpson and Hilliam, realizing that they could not satisfy the public's notorious fondness for happy endings, determined to get the worst over at once by showing us our destination before starting out on our journey.

This was a sensible decision. It is a shallow theatergoer who demands that all play-endings shall be "happy"; but it is entirely rational to insist that they shall not be depressing. One does not go to the drama in order to be filled with gloom. Now, to contrive an unhappy ending which is at the same time exhilarating and inspiring is perhaps the most difficult of all dramatic achievements, and when it is accomplished, as in "Lear" or "Œdipus," it is rightly accounted the highest reach of literary endeavor. Messrs. Simpson and Hilliam, considering whether "Beau Brummell" was likely to turn out a "Lear," probably decided that, on the whole, the chances were against it; and so resolved to get the unhappy conclusion of the Beau's career out of the way as expeditiously as possible.

Though a musical play—even, from some points of view, a musical comedy—"Beau Brummell" tells an interesting, logical and theatrically effective story. The long scene in the town house of the Duchess of Devonshire, where Brummell plays the unpardonable and almost incredible trick that lost him the Prince of Wales's favor, is perhaps somewhat inclined to drag now and again. But it is diversified by a delightful *pas seul* danced by Miss Diana Gould, and has an amusing duet sung by Miss Anne Bradfield and Miss Patricia Bradfield.

* * *

The second act is a great improvement. It works up to a climax which distinctly recalls the scene in "Henry IV" where Falstaff tries to presume on the friendship of the new-made Henry V, and is cruelly rebuffed. If the modern drama recalled only scenes as admirable as this, theatergoing would be an even more amusing occupation than it is. When Brummell, after 17 years of obscurity, waits in the gardens of a Paris theater to be reintroduced to the Prince, the audience genuinely shares his anxiety and excitement as to whether George will have forgotten his long-cherished and bitter resentment. The success of this scene is due rather to the authors than to the players, for we felt that here Mr. Harry Welchman was a little inclined to overact. In all other respects, however, Mr. Welchman's Beau was excellent.

We are inclined to doubt whether the long ballet in this scene is dramatically justifiable. We should have been pacing the corridors of the theater with Brummell, anxiously thinking of the interview to come, rather than watching unconcernedly "An Elopement in Elsinore," charming though this was in itself.

Mr. Guy Le Feuvre's Prince Regent, polite, pleasant, dignified and unforgivingly cruel, is a very clever piece of quiet portraiture. Mr. Welchman bears the main burden of the evening with grace and wit, and a large cast is admirably drilled, dressed and directed by Sir Nigel Playfair.

HAROLD HOBSON.

New Whithorne Symphony Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The world première of Emerson Whithorne's Symphony No. 1, in C minor, was the highlight of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concerts of Jan. 12 and 13. Under Mr. Eugene Goossens's direction, the symphony was magnificently presented, and conductor and composer received ovations at each of the two performances.

One's immediate reaction to the symphony is a desire to hear it again. At a single hearing it impresses one by its vitality, sincerity and fine workmanship. Of the work Mr. Whithorne has said that it has "no literary nor anecdotal program." He continues, "I trust that it mirrors certain human experiences which are expressed in a forthright manner, but not eschewing melody."

This "forthrightness" of expression is disconcerting, since one has come to look for bizarre orchestral effects and harmonies as an essential part of a modern composition. In idea and thematic material, Mr. Whithorne has been relatively simple, and with good taste and musical instinct has avoided any temptation to conceal this fact by employing instrumental or harmonic devices not inherent in the material he presents. In hearing the symphony one is never conscious of a straining for effect; nor is one ever rudely jolted by incongruous dissonances. The music has the tension of modern life and thought, yet it is the product of a balanced, cultivated and selective mind.

Of the four movements, the second, an Andante sostenuto, and the third, Allegro con spirito, are the most successful. The opening maestoso and Allegro is in need of some revision—a closer unification and some deletion. The final Allegro energico is seemingly a bit discursive at times and might well be subjected to the same treatment.

The soloist of these concerts was Mr. Josef Hofmann, who gave a magnificent performance of the Beethoven "Emperor" Concerto. A suite from Rameau's "Castor and Pollux" opened the program, which ended with the Prelude to "Meistersinger."

The Philadelphia 'Ten'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A GROUP of Philadelphia women artists, called "The Ten," now holding its annual exhibition at the Art Club, grows steadily in vitality. While there are still a majority of charter members in the group, new personalities have supplanted others. In a previous exhibition Mrs. Sue May Gill joined the group, while this year the distinct feature of the show is to be found in the work of another newcomer, Miss S. Gertrude Schell, who recently won the $100 prize for the best water color in the New York exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.

"The Ten," in fact, numbers two prize winners, Mrs. Gladys Edgerly Bates having been acorded the medal of the same association for her reclining nude, "Noah's Wife." While this work is not on view in the present exhibition, Mrs. Bates is represented by a bronze fountain and several of her characteristic wood carvings. She handles the wood medium well, and with consideration for the eventuality of cracking not always shown by the contemporary sculptor. Her forms are rounded and remarkably smooth. While her bronze "Thunder and Rain Fountain" is a half-conventionalization of the realistic forms of a bull, clouds and a bird, her figure studies are more literal, and include the "Eve" which brought her the Widener medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the "Crooner," for which she won the Charles Noel Flagg prize last year from the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts.

* * *

Miss Schell, while dealing with realistic material, primarily landscape with touches of sea, gives support to a poetic and dramatic imagination through color range and feeling for scale. Her work, in consequence, acquires an epic flavor.

Her interest seems to center in distances and heights, not as isolated pattern material, but as the stuff from which man carves the setting for a life. Thus we find such a composition as "Where Fishermen Dwell" and "Hilltop." Both deal with great cliffs that rise sheer from the harbor. The former through a broad, green curve, punctuated by the serpentine swing of little red-roofed white cottages down to the semicircle of a populous harbor and up again to a rustic foreground of woodpile-accented farms. While the emphasis is upon landscape, the human undercurrent is ever apparent. "Hilltop" is quite as significant in its manipulation of scale, sweeping from the low sea line through the height of sheer cliffs to the final accent of a town dominating, pinlike steeple.

Mrs. Fern I. Coppedge, on the other hand, deals with homey scenes, and finds her motifs in the winter and autumn hills of New Hope, Penna., with emphasis upon quaint, toylike little rural houses as color accents in a pattern of hills, roads and trees. She also contributes a harbor scene.

Miss Lucile Howard presents another personality. Like Miss Schell she adopts landscape as her main interest, but sees it in romantic mood, as the welding of crushed and crusted colors. The result of this technique is a richly jeweled composition that suggests more than it actually reveals.

Decoration is the chief interest of Miss M. Elizabeth Price in her flower designs, in her "Old New York Screen" and even in her landscapes, despite the impressionistic, broken-color handling of her pigments.

Stemming from the solids of Cézanne rather than from pointillism are the Provincetown landscapes of Miss Nancy M. Ferguson, with their panoramic vistas of multitudinous roof tops manipulated for pattern strength in diagonals. Of this type are "The Two Wharves" and "The Two Towers." More in tune with folk subject matter, however, are her more intimate little canvases, "Out Shopping" and "Fête in Rittenhouse Square."

Adding lavish still-life compositions to her crisp Maine marines and landscapes, Constance Cochrane is most colorful in "Loveliness of Fall," and most clear-cut in "Tattered Spruce."

* * *

Mrs. Sue May Gill and Miss Isabel Branson Cartwright are the portraitists of the show. One may judge from the character of the studies shown that both painters offer commission portraits, supplemented here and there by less formal compositions. There is a suave facility in the work of both women. Perhaps the most interesting of Miss Cartwright's portraits is her "George Pierce of Monhegan," in which a blue-eyed, gray-haired fisherman sits in a clean yellow slicker against the wood of his fish house.

The most striking of Mrs. Gill's figure studies is her ambitious exhibition picture, "Young Girl in Orange Dress," rich in color, and redolent of virtuosity. One of her best characterizations, however, is the simpler, more direct handling of "Glenwood Rose," the study of a young man in browns.

The tenth member of the group, Mrs. Mary Russell Farrell Colton, is not exhibiting this year.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Henrietta Shore (New York: E. Weyhe $5) is a 54-page book of reproductions of paintings and drawings in color and black-and-white by that artist, presented in a format designed by Merle Armitage. The illustrations, taken with articles by Reginald Poland, Edward Weston and Merle Armitage, constitute a rounded presentation of the work of an artist of large creative powers which are revealed in compositions strong in their personal expression, rhythmic essence and a gift for evolving semi-abstractions, rich in content, from flower, animal and tree forms. She has a keen decorative instinct, yet never seeks to evade the problem of third-dimensional penetration in her drawing. The greater the difficulties, the more vividly, apparently, is she able to summon her powers. No such results as those reproduced in this book could have been achieved without an intense emotional identification of the artist with her themes.

Denominational church music is to be illustrated at a choir and organ recital, free to the public, which Dr. William C. Carl directs at the First Presbyterian Church, New York, on the evening of March 6. The meeting is one of a series of church music symposiums arranged under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists.

"Hat, Coat and Glove," direction of Crosby Gaige, will open at the Times Square Theater, New York, late in January. The featured players are Mr. A. E. Matthews and Miss Nedda Harrigan. The play has been adapted by Mr. William A. Drake and will be staged by Miss Aline Bernstein.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Foreign Exchange

AMERICAN films are favored among European audiences, it is said. The Loew's organization extends its activities as far as Australia. Columbia Pictures has established branch offices for the distribution of its products in England, France, Denmark and Spain and now adds Japan to the list by the opening of a similar office in Tokyo.

It is a curious thing that the Eastern culture, so opposite to the Western, should be responsive to Western pictures. Curiouser, that Crooner Bing Crosby should be a celluloid favorite there (or anywhere). And curiousest of all that though the Nipponese welcome the American product with laughter and tears, when it comes to Japanese importations, American audiences can't take it. Or that is the supposition. Out of 54 screen plays advertised in Tokyo newspapers last October, 28 were from Hollywood. Mr. Hugh Byas, writing from Tokyo to the New York Times, seeks to explain why, out of the vast number of films shown simultaneously in any American city, not one Japanese film would be acceptable. "When the strange is too strange," he says, "it ceases to register." (We wonder.)

* * *

The picture Mr. Byas selected for example was a silent one, lasting four hours—and the native audience was not bored. It had the prolixity without the humor of a Sir Walter Scott novel, he found. (May not the humor have been present to the Japanese understanding?) Programs containing the synopsis were handed to visitors, and in addition, a "benshi" or orator, explained the action as it went along. It was an old-fashioned drama of love and hate and chivalry.

Now why, if you please, can't American audiences be a little more explorative in matters of entertainment? If they can sit through an O'Neill séance on the stage, why wouldn't it be a novel experience for them to watch a four-hour Japanese screen pantomime? Wouldn't it be a relief from the Hollywood stencil? We think it would—for at least the number who frequent the foreign picture houses. The reason American audiences are not encouraged into these adventures is probably box-office fright. It remains for some enterprising manager of a little art theater to demonstrate that American audiences, at least in part, can take anything new and enlarging and provocative in their stride.

Interesting is the survey of the foreign field gained from press and publicity notes. Thus we learn that the entire RKO Radio product for 1933-34 will be shown throughout South America. What South American picture has North America seen, unless it be a travelogue like "Matto Grosso"? While Austria bans "Reunion in Vienna," because of its content (the fictional post-war love adventures of a Hapsburg Archduke) rather than its source, Viennese screen operettas are among the few continental films welcomed in America—probably because they are not so very different from the home product.

The political recognition of Russia brings a belated discovery of Soviet pictures to American producers—more as transcriptions, we fear, than as original importations. The importations have been recognized among a minority American audience since the "Potemkin" of 1926. The more recent "Road to Life" even received a majority acclaim. And in between, serious but less startling views of the Soviet experiment, like "The Banner of Shame" and "Alone," were labeled propaganda by the populace and art by the enthusiasts.

What will be made of "Red Square," a picturization of a famous Russian novel, "Nikolai Kourbov" by Ilya Ehrenbourg, adapted by Mr. Laurence Stallings and directed by Mr. Lewis Milestone, remains to be seen. Will the Russian essence be completely lost or only attenuated in the transmission? Will it bear the stamp of Moscow or of Hollywood? We think we shall continue to prefer our Russian pictures straight.

* * *

And what will Russia require of us in return? Mr. Samuel Goldwyn suspects that the Russians will not accept the average American product. (And so do we.) They are averse to sex triangles. They will certainly be averse to the luxurious movie homes and gowns and the idle, useless lives represented in some—indeed most—American screen plays. "Cabin in the Cotton," with Mr. Richard Barthelmess, is the first film to be selected for the exchange. It is a serious picture with some sense of social consciousness—not entirely flawless in motivation or presentation. Contrary to the general impression, Russians also like to laugh. They approve of Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, the elder "Doug" and Tom Mix. Will they find Laurel and Hardy and Wheeler and Wolsey comic? (Again, we wonder.)

Audience reactions are diverse. Yet everywhere abroad American films, possibly because of their technical excellence or their universally understood slapstick or their lush sentimentality or their speedy tempo, are enjoyed. We are often astonished at Miss C. A. Lejeune's praise of them in The London Observer. In France they love them, dubbed or natural.

But where foreign product is concerned, American audiences are thought to be like those East African savages who greeted an educational movie showing improved agricultural methods with howls of fear and a concerted rush out-of-doors into safety.

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France for Gold In Spite of U. S. Devaluation Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of French goods abroad. France's unfavorable trade balance was greater last year than it had been for some time, and the situation was rendered worse by the serious falling off in tourist traffic which formerly served to reduce this commercial deficit. Exports continue to decline month by month, and a number of leading French economic authorities have stated that unless prices are deflated and production costs lowered in the near future, France will lose its few remaining markets abroad.

The price decline in some commodities—particularly the fall in the prices paid to the peasant for his products—has had a second unhappy effect of making life in France extremely difficult for the average consumer. High taxes and higher tariff walls compel him to pay as much as ever for his purchases, while receiving less for his products. Obviously, such a situation cannot continue indefinitely without producing serious social disturbance.

Restoration of Confidence

The second element in the French economic situation—the restoration of public confidence—is really a political one. It is variously estimated that between 30,000,000,000 and 50,000,000,000 francs is today hidden away in cellars and woolen socks, in bank vaults or private safes, by French citizens.

Part of this is in gold bars purchased from the Bank of France at approximately $5000 each, but most of it is in smaller amounts of bank notes. Yet with all this money lying idle, an individual must pay 8 or 9 per cent at least for his loans and the Government itself must offer 4½ or 5 per cent interest and substantial premiums in order to be sure of placing its bonds, while money rates in other foreign capitals are hardly half as high. The recent loan was launched at 5 per cent and carried considerable premium.

This situation is explained by the following facts: it is part of the Frenchman's character to feel that sound finances are only possible if one keeps his expenditures strictly within the limits of his income and even leaves a safe margin to lay by for a rainy day.

This same Frenchman sees his Government attempting to settle its financial affairs, broadly speaking, by refusing to cut down its expenditure despite a drastic drop in the state's income. And there is not a single Frenchman who is not able to reason out for himself that, although loans such as the recent one—loans which have totaled at least 32,000,000,000 francs in the last year and a half, and which show no sign of stopping as yet—may enable the country to carry on for a time, in the end expenditure must be curtailed to fit income.

After seeing five governments fail to complete this task in the 20 months since the election of the present legislature, it cannot be denied that the average Frenchman is more than a little skeptical of its ability to do so until too late.

Some Retrenchment Achieved

On the other hand it is true that a certain measure of retrenchment has been accomplished by successive governments. On paper at least, the financial project passed late in December reduces the deficit to a mere two or three billion francs, which was to be completely eliminated with the passage of the yearly budget bill next month. Doubts are freely expressed, however, as to whether this will actually be done and also as to whether the economies realized on paper will ever be translated into figures.

There are signs of an incipient recovery in certain minor French industries and the Government hopes that this recovery will continue, bringing with it fresh resources to the Treasury. On the other hand, there are a great number of other industries whose situation appears worse than ever and which can only be saved, it is asserted, by a reduction of their tax burden and of their production costs. In the opinion of most economic experts, therefore, France continues to face in 1934 as in 1933 the dilemma: deflation of prices and of state expenditure, or inflation of currency. Only time itself will tell which course will finally be followed.

Oregon Rehabilitation Plans Affect 4000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Four thousand transients between 22 and 45 years of age will be cared for in the program of rehabilitation camps outlined for Oregon under the nation-wide plan. More than $10,000 a month will be spent by the Federal Government in "reclaiming men" in Oregon, it is estimated. A recent count shows that approximately 1000 transients are in Oregon each day.

The first of the rehabilitation camps was opened near Silverton, Ore., and houses 50 men. The second is almost ready for occupancy at Talent, Ore. The camps, which are being rebuilt from Civilian Conservation Corps quarters, will house 100 men each and, as the need arises, they will be extended to include 250 men.

Women in Oklahoma Beautify Their City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Civic pride has been awakened in this city by the Ryonis Club, an organization of women borrowing letters from the Rotary, Lyons and Kiwanis clubs, and also aiming at some of their objectives.

The Ryonis ladies have beautified school and public grounds with shrubs and blooming plants, lined a highways with 94 Arizona poplars, sponsored clean-up campaigns, kept boys and girls in school by supplying books and clothing for the underprivileged, and lent $8631 to 70 girls for educational benefits in the last 10 years.

Women Spurn News Stories for Comics

(Continued from Page 1)

signed to attract interest regardless of topic.

The best read articles in the crime and scandal group concerned past crime which at one time had attracted national attention. Specifically the Lindbergh baby kidnaping, occurring some weeks before, was still a story big in the public eye at the time the survey was made.

An occasional piece of crime news of a sensational nature may attract a very large reader interest among the women, it is shown by the survey. An article on the Lindbergh kidnaping case, for instance, was read by 50 per cent of the women. Another sensational crime caught the eye of 70 per cent.

Spurn Crime and Scandal

But averaging all the crime and scandal stories together, the mill run of this type of news showed but 15.4 per cent interest.

The survey was made under the direction of Prof. J. L. Palmer, professor of marketing at the University of Chicago. The women were almost all housewives with incomes of from $1500 to $5000 a year. They make up, as the study notes, a "fairly good sample of Chicago's middle-class families." The papers analyzed were a leading afternoon and a leading morning newspaper here.

The original study of what women read dealt chiefly with the various features of the paper, and was carried out, into the news columns, by Miss Charlotte J. Sutherland.

'Mickey Mouse' Wins Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The annual award of "The Parents' Magazine," a medal for "distinguished service to children," was presented recently to Mr. Walt Disney, producer of animated cartoons and originator of "Mickey Mouse."

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The undersigned officers of Federated Fishing Boats of America, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of all of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of said Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc. JOHN GRAHAM, President; GEORGE S. CRUEBY, Treasurer; E. H. COOLEY, Secretary; B. F. WHALEN, FRANCIS J. O'HARA, WILLIAM E. WESTERBEKE, E. L. DUNN, ARTHUR L. PARKER, J. LAWRENCE ALPHEN, PATRICK J. O'HARA, JOHN BURNS JR., DEAN B. MELLISH, THOMAS J. CARROLL, B. DEVEREUX BARKER, ALEXANDER J. CHISHOLM, Majority of Directors.

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Ideal conditions for study; open fires; friendly cheer; spacious rooms; private baths. SEA PINES, BREWSTER, MASS.

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EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to women and girls, with social and college connections, to introduce our line of distinctive tailored apparel; exclusive representation in your locality; commission at time of sale; references exchanged. Box 15, Bayside, N. Y.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet home for rest and study with board; comfortable rooms; reasonable. Beacon 5728 or B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large front room with board; a quiet home for rest and study; piazza, garage. Long. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive, sunny room, quiet apartment; 5 minutes The Mother Church; no other roomers. C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, BACK BAY, near Mass. Station—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms; reasonable; quiet home; 3 minutes to The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 1269.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. Cozy.

BOSTON, Fenway—Five minutes to The Mother Church; transients accommodated; reasonable. Com. 2696. MRS. WHITEACRE.

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SALESMAN with car for established guaranteed territory drawing against comm. Full information. SINGER'S BEAUTY PARLOR SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT, 130 E. Market St. Pottsville, Pa.

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YOUNG man, former decorator, window display, some magazine experience; free to travel; will consider anything; excellent references. B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS MAIN OFFICE Phone 3-4221 1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

ALABAMA

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PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM PHONE 4-2216

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

LADIES' HAND BAGS OF UNMISTAKABLE QUALITY

DINE AT THE Britling

1915 1ST AVENUE N 2010 3RD AVENUE N 309 20TH STREET N

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Tables - Booths Oyster Counter Oyster Loaves Our Specialty

Joseph's

SEAFOODS—STEAKS CLUB LUNCHES

Bon Secour Oysters

10 S. JACKSON ST. Phone Jackson 9501

Vanity Beauty Parlor

Mobile's Leading Beauty Parlor

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

MYRTLE M. BARNETTE, Prop.

Experienced and Skilled Operators

210 St. Francis St. Phone Drex. 2627

Walk-Over Shoes SHINE'S SHOE STORE 109 DAUPHIN ST.

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Montgomery-Roberts Co. Department Store

Kickernick Underwear

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A large variety of Oil and Wood Heaters, also Cooking Stoves. 12TH ST. AND SEABOARD TRACKS

Taste the Difference in OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in SARASOTA FORT MYERS ST. PETERSBURG 6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

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Lyal Service Station HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE

Standard Oil Products

Washing Polishing Greasing H. M. Van Horn, Propr. CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

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Curtis Dry Goods Co.

New Location 158 S. Beach St.

We are better equipped to take care of your needs in fine piece goods, draperies, ready-made curtains, hosiery, dainty underthings, table linens, bed linens. We appreciate your patronage.

HOLLYWOOD

College Grill Hollywood Florida Good Food Pleasing Service SOUTHERN HOTEL

BEST SODAS in TOWN LAW'S SODA SHOP THEATRE BUILDING

JACKSONVILLE

Domino SUGAR

WHIDDONS

"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"

"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"

38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE

Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy at LOVETT'S GROCETERIA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.

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STERLING E. SMITH Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years *JEWELER* DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL WINDSOR HOTEL Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE *(Continued)*

Furchgott's THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE

Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine

Kickernick Underthings

for Women and Children

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TO HELP YOU

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THE HOUSE OF FRIENDLINESS

THE ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT AT THE SIGN OF THE CRUCIFIX

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Toasted Sandwiches Sundries and Cosmetics

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EVERGLADES SODA SHOP, INC. 242 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD Everglades Hotel Building

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General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service

Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline 93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

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Where Food Prices Are Made

Miami's Most Beautiful Food Store

N. Miami Ave. and 19th St. MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORA CORSET SHOP

Flora Hickey, *Proprietress*

CERTIFIED CORSETIERE

171 E. Flagler St., *Opp. Olympia*

Holeproof Hosiery Powder Blending

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores

Purveyors of FINE FOODS

Free Delivery Service

MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH CORAL GABLES

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Gas and Motor Oils 19TH ST. and N. E. 2ND AVE. *SERVICE AS YOU LIKE IT*

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TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the best costs less"

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Phone 3-1380 New Work RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO. 537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

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Complete Quality Food Store

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Phone 31805

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REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

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IVES Certified DAIRY FLORIDA'S FIRST

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Quality Work Phone 3-1544 *Prompt Service* 43 N. E. 30th St.

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MIAMI *(Continued)*

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7-Passenger Lincoln Owner driver; reasonable rates

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HOME COOKED MEALS

Full Course Dinners 35c and 50c

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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.

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Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers

Johnson Shoe Shop

20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE

Shoe Repairing While You Wait Phone 2-5351

FLAMINGO GOWN & HAT SHOP

HATS and GOWNS *of Distinction*

To Fit Every Individuality and Purse.

208 EAST FLAGLER STREET, MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

Distinctive Handcraft

BISHOPCRAFT SHOP

Colorcraft Hand Looms

2215 COLLINS AVENUE *near Roney Plaza*

LOUIS' GRILL

Serving his usual famous $1.00 dinner

From 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

39th St. at Collins Ave., Miami Beach *Opposite Pancoast Hotel*

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DICKSON-IVES

Orange Ave. Phone 4134

Southland Fashions

For Women, Children and the Home

Orlando Steam Laundry

Est. Half Century Cleaners—Dyers Launderers W. Concord near Orange Avenue PHONE 3176

QUAKER STATE and KENDALL OILS AMERICAN OIL CO. PRODUCTS Specialized Lubricating Service. Washing and Polishing, Simonizing DIXIE KUHR SERVICE, Inc. Willard Battery and Electric Service *FEDERAL TIRES* Cor. South Orange and Jackson Streets Phone 3111 *Free Road Service*

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ALWAYS RELIABLE Established 1910 22 EAST PINE STREET ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Orlando Food Palace

Everything for the Table AT ONE STOP

NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

If you are not on the sunny side *WALK-OVER* The Logical Place to Buy Shoes

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP 84 NO. ORANGE AVE.

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Florence Beauty Parlor

BEAUTY CULTURE

By the Most Approved Methods

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Orchids Flowering Plants Roses

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Now Open Service and Quality

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

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West Palm Beach, Fla.

38 Years Devoted to Style and Quality in Ready-to-Wear

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions

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A Complete Fashion Store ... Now Featuring 1934 Fashions

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH *(Continued)*

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Engineering Service Department Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building Murry Building, Office First Floor Palm Beach, Florida

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Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty

3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

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NEW LOCATION 221 Clematis St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Burkhardt's Electric Shop

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Contractor Dealer

All Small Appliances

Ranges, Water Heaters, Mazda Lamps

ST. PETERSBURG

For Advance Styles to Fit the Miss and Matron, From Size 11 to 54 at Moderate Prices SHOP AT

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350 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Facing Williams Park in the new modern Black Glass Bldg.

LINGERIE..McCALLUM HOSIERY GLOVES . . PAJAMAS . . ROBES

Belk's Co.

1st Avenue No. at 8th Street *Shop of Distinctive Apparel for Ladies*

Featuring Formal, Daytime and Sportswear Millinery and Accessories *Always Advanced Styles*

"A DISTINCTIVE SHOP of UNUSUAL MERCHANDISE"

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FEATURING LINGERIE, HOSIERY, SPORTWEAR BEACH APPAREL, MILLINERY Florida Theatre Building

"Better Shoes for Less"

Willson-Chase Shoe Dept. MAIN FLOOR

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Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.

HEWITT'S GROCERY

9th Street Public Market

117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH

A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices

ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe

Expert Service by Competent Operators

104 Fourth St. Phone 8996

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Usually Hot—Always Fresh—25c Dozen Mexican Chili—Vegetable Soup *EXCELLENT COFFEE* Table and Counter Service *DUNKING PERMITTED* No. 6 FLORIDA ARCADE

CONCORD PATIO RESTAURANT and COFFEE SHOP

Good Food, Excellent Service Special Sunday Dinner 2ND AVE. AT 1ST ST. NORTH Phone 7823 A. B. CHASE, Owner

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MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of *Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*

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All of the latest books and magazines. Also a fine assortment of Greeting Cards, Markers for Bible and Text Book. *"COME IN AND BROWSE"* 208 FIRST AVE. N. DIAL 40-025

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The Best of Everything a Good Home Bakery Should Have

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NOW OPEN Prosperity Restaurant and Sandwich Shop

PLATE LUNCH and REGULAR DINNER 25c 35c 50c

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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products of Quality

FOREMOST ICE CREAM Phone 4983

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Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

Lucille Davis *and Associate* BEAUTICIANS 708 GRAND CENTRAL AVE. Phone No. H-3602 *POPULAR PRICES*

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.

410 Franklin Street TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA *(Continued)*

MAAS BROTHERS

January Month of Opportunities

New Merchandise New Fashions

TAMPA, FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Sold by PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY May's Estd. 1900 DYEING

An Institution of 30 Years' Standing Mail Orders Solicited Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent Waving. Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP

All Lines of Beauty Culture 1121½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W. Phone Wa. 1770

January Sale of FURS Reductions 20% to 35%

L. Chajage 220 PEACHTREE

Schneider & Son JEWELERS "Let Our Service Count For Your Gain" 107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E. ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

Edward B. Harrold Co. General Insurance

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. PHONE 461 MACON, GA.

STROZIER'S SERVICE STATION

Power Oil Company Products

639 Georgia Avenue Phone 2026

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.

Furniture—Carpets Draperies—Radio RCA Radiotrons G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY Phone 31121

Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning Rug Cleaning

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL

Carolina Coal and Ice Co.

80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY Miraclean *clean as a breath of Spring* DIAL 3-5191

"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.

304 KING STREET PHONE 768

Electrical Contractors House Wiring Radio Repairs and Parts

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe PERMANENTS

FORT SUMTER HOTEL CHARLESTON, S. C. Phone 4811

Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . visit the CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP

537 PENN STREET, READING, PA *(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)*

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, quiet, attractively furnished apartment, overlooking Western Mountains; $50 per month. Manager, 15 Golf Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE or sales position wanted by man of integrity and proven ability; twenty years' experience in north, six in southeast. Write 2126 Heschell St., Jacksonville, Florida.

SALES EXECUTIVE, 40, Canadian, 25 years in Los Angeles; fine record; seasoned financial experience; seeks Coast representation reliable parties; can pledge $75,000 clear Los Angeles property to guarantee local credit. Box F-32, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

TRAVEL

ENGLISH journalist returning Europe soon would act as guide, secretary, or carry out commissions; references. LINTON ECCLES, 1301 Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS, XVI^{e}—Refined French family receives paying guests in comfortable modern home. BARONNE DE ROPP, 50 rue de l'Assomption.

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GERMANY—Prussian Assistant Judge, Arian, seeks substitute or auxiliary employment with lawyer, possible partnership, or post in industry. ERNST HAAS, Schleiden/Eifel.

GERMANY—Gardener, married, seeks post, estate or private gardens. ADOLF BEYLICH, Neuendorf bei Zinnowitz, auf Usedom.

LADY, excellent German, Italian, French, stenotypist, good references, seeks post secretary or congenial office work, correspondence, etc. (possibly to perfect her English); go anywhere. MRS. WINTER, Haus Liesegang, Magdeburg-Cracau, Germany.

MOTHER'S help seeks post, good cook, housework, sewing, music; best references; linguist; travelled. H. KNORR, Guhrau Bez. Breslau, Nied. Wallgartenstr. 19, Germany.

ROOMS TO LET

BIEL.—To let nice, comfortable, sunny rooms (single or double) with breakfast. FAMILY HEIMANN, Centralstrasse 56 Süd III, St. Biel-Bienne, Switzerland.

SINGING TEACHER

PARIS—SINGING LESSONS, DICTION. Concert and stage preparation; different languages. MME. GERTE SINDING-LARSEN, 12 bis rue des Marronniers.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)

Up-to-date, luxurious apartments

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63, Promenade des Anglais

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains gardens in front; central yet quiet; apartments from Frs. 4.000,- per year according to size; plans sent on request Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice. A.M

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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240

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Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004

SEATTLE
824 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904

PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173

KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702

CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641

DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610

BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330

NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406

Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Godth. 8147
Good quality, moderate prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

FRANCE

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
3, Avenue de l'Opéra

KINDAL
SWEDISH CUTLERY

33, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors, Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze (off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)

Continental Europe, Africa

GERMANY

ALTENVÖRDE I/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvörde i/W. Mittelstr. 22

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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Unter den Linden 59A

FISH MONGERS
FLUSS- u. SEEFISCHE, MUSCHELN
Krebse
Lieferant erster Häuser
HANS LÖFFLER
Inh. Johanna Löffler
Berlin C. Zentral-Markthalle, Reihe 4, Stand 204 und 151
Fernspr. E 2 Kupfergraben 3690 u. D 2 Weidendamm 3474

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

KUNSTSTOPFEREI
für Kleidungsstücke
Web- und Knüpfteppiche
Anna Birkholz-Grabert
NW 40, Gerhardtstr. 7. Tel. C 5 Hansa 4614
Invisible Textile Repairs

House and Kitchen Utensils
WIRTSCHAFTSARTIKEL
Glas - Porzellan
GAS-, HAUS- u. KÜCHENGERÄTE
H. PIASKOWSKI
Charlottenbg. Tauroggenerstr. 44

UMZÜGE
Möbeltransport
Removal Contractors
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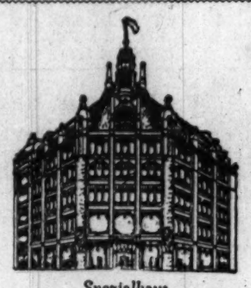

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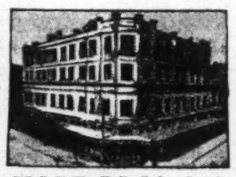

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Daily Features

All Nature

Conifers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT do seed-eating birds find to live on during the winter, if no one feeds them?" asks Mrs. C. M. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many of our feathered friends dine while swinging on the stalks of cow parsnip and wild sunflowers; others scratch in the garden stubble, eating the seeds of corn, wheat, rye, and wild grasses. Juncoes, chickadees, fox sparrows, and tree sparrows glean close to the house. Even a narrow strip of snowless earth near the house will attract the ubiquitous scratchers.

The most bounteous storehouses, however, are the hard-fisted cones of the various evergreens. Here beneath each scale is a naked seed, a delicate morsel for a hungry bird. Inspection during the fall reveals the cones tightly closed and hard as rocks. If picked and brought into a warm room they soon open and the winged seeds are shed; but left on the tree, they take most of the winter in loosening their scales, a few at a time.

Purple finches like the seeds of white ash, juniper, and cedar; goldfinches hie themselves to birch groves or tackle the tops of thistles and bachelor buttons standing above the snow; nuthatches, crossbills, chickadees, pine siskins, and others frequent the pine and hemlock groves, arbor vitæ and larch swamps, and woods of balsam fir and spruce.

The manner in which various cones grow, is illustrated above.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

227

Dont said the teacher

scarcely ever get in

the habit to start a

sentence off with but,

the word should either

be entirely dropped al-

together or the sentence

altered so as to contain

the word however

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Symbolic Umbrella

Possessing an umbrella is regarded by the natives of French West Africa as a mark of distinction. Hence the native workman saves his money to purchase one or more umbrellas.

First Boston Artist

The first artist on record in Boston was Deacon Shem Drowne, an artificer in metals and wood carving who made the hammered copper grasshopper on top of the weathervane of Faneuil Hall.

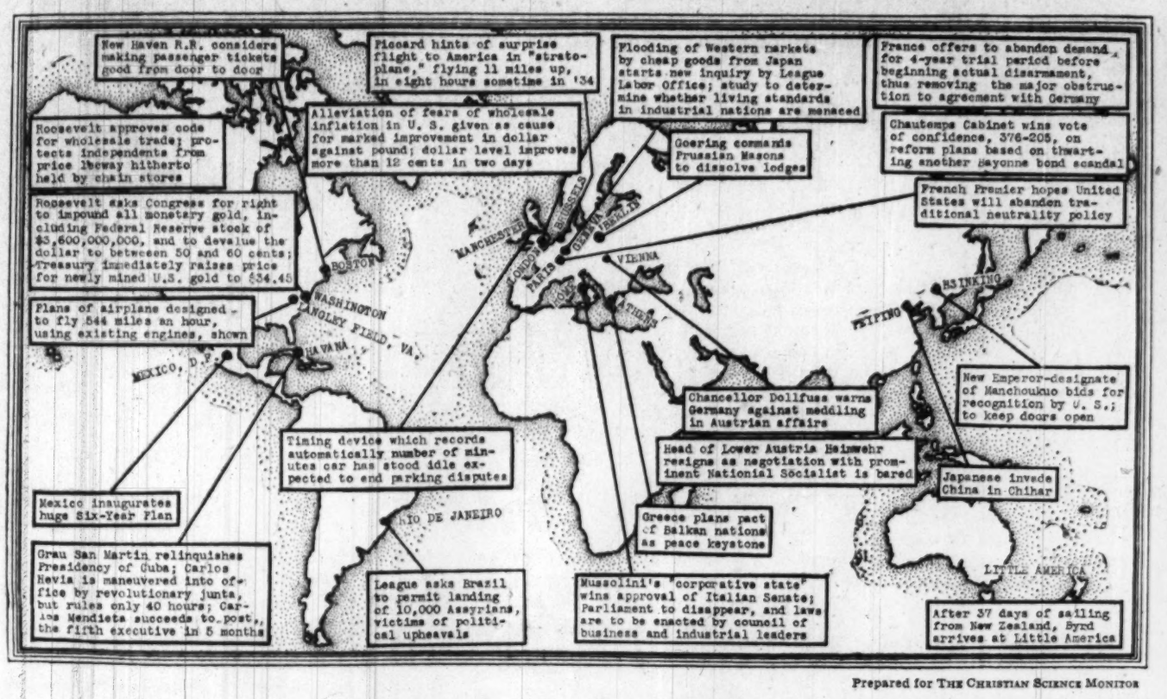
Brevities

Humorist: Blue sponges are now very popular, we read. They harmonize nicely with the color scheme of the cold-bath devotee.

Pathfinder: In the Eskimo language, "I love you" is "Univfgssaerntuinalfinajuanjuarisiguejak." This explains why the Arctic nights have to be so long.

Boston Herald: "To Give Dinner to Leading Republicans," runs an Ohio headline. Well! Well! Relief measures are beginning to reach all classes, aren't they?

World News of the Week at a Glance


New Haven R.R. considers making passenger tickets good from door to door
Picard hints of surprise flight to America in "stratoplane," flying 11 miles up, in eight hours sometime in '34
Flooding of Western markets by cheap goods from Japan starts new inquiry by League Labor Office; study to determine whether living standards in industrial nations are menaced
France offers to abandon demand for 4-year trial period before beginning actual disarmament, thus removing the major obstruction to agreement with Germany
Roosevelt approves code for wholesale trade; protects independents from price lbeway hitherto held by chain stores
Alleviation of fears of wholesale inflation in U. S. given as cause for marked improvement in dollar against pound; dollar level improves more than 12 cents in two days
Goering commands Prussian Masons to dissolve lodges
Chautemps Cabinet wins vote of confidence, 376-205, on reform plans based on thwarting another payonne bond scandal
Roosevelt asks Congress for right to impound all monetary gold, including Federal Reserve stock of $3,600,000,000, and to devalue the dollar to between 50 and 60 cents; Treasury immediately raises price for newly mined U.S. gold to $34.45
French Premier hopes United States will abandon traditional neutrality policy
Plans of airplane designed to fly 544 miles an hour, using existing engines, shown
Chancellor Dollfuss warns Germany against meddling in Austrian affairs
New Emperor-designate of Manchoukuo bids for recognition by U. S.; to keep doors open
Timing device which records automatically number of minutes car has stood idle expected to end parking disputes
Head of Lower Austria Heimwehr resigns as negotiation with prominent National Socialist is bared
Japanese invade China in Chihar
Mexico inaugurates huge Six-Year Plan
Greece plans pact of Balkan nations as peace keystone
Grau San Martin relinquishes Presidency of Cuba; Carlos Hevia is maneuvered into office by revolutionary junta, but rules only 40 hours; Carlos Mendieta succeeds to post, the fifth executive in 5 months
League asks Brazil to permit landing of 10,000 Assyrians, victims of political upheavals
Mussolini's "corporative state" wins approval of Italian Senate; Parliament to disappear, and laws are to be enacted by council of business and industrial leaders
After 37 days of sailing from New Zealand, Byrd arrives at Little America
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PARIS
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VIENNA
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HAVANA
RIO DE JANEIRO
PEIPING
TSINGTAO
LITTLE AMERICA

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies, $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Match Box Holders

A BOY started to make matchbox holders to help support his family. He cuts them out of wood with a jig-saw. The fronts of the boxes he shapes and paints to represent Mickey Mouse or a cat. He paints the bow around the cat's neck any color the purchaser wishes. The tails on the back of the boxes are used to hang them up. The boxes are sold for 25 cents each. For several months this boy has been able to pay the water, gas, and light bills for the family.

Mrs. R. J. R.

Shade Cleaner

A YOUNG man is earning a good income by cleaning window shades. He solicits business from door to door and over the telephone, offering his service at a blanket price for all the shades in the house.

Miss E. H. H.

In Lighter Vein

Already There

The examiner was questioning a candidate for the position of engine driver.

"You are driving an engine down a steep incline at an excessive speed. What do you do?"

"Make a brake application," said the candidate.

"Doesn't act," shot back the examiner.

"Put brake handle into emergency position."

"Does not reduce speed sufficiently," went on the examiner.

"Reverse the engine and turn on steam," said the candidate.

"The wheels refuse to grip the metals."

"Pour sand on the metals."

"Sand is damp and won't pass through the pipes." The examiner put the question with an air of triumph. "Now what do you do?"

"Let her rip. We've reached the level now."—*Montreal Gazette.*

—Sydney Bulletin

The Boss: "I wish you wouldn't look so worried, Jones; you've put us to the expense of having the auditors in for nothing at all."

Wedded Bliss

"Do you think your sister Louise is happily married?"

"Oh, I'm sure she is! She has to go to a movie to get a good cry."

Obsolete Word

Someone trying to be candid toward a flapper told her that her hair looked "exactly like a mop."

"And what does a mop look like?" she asked sweetly.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FRIENDSHIP improves happiness, and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy, and the dividing of our grief.—CICERO.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Esaias — Preferably *E-zay'-yas* (*e* as in create, first *a* long, second clipped.

Hear, hearing — *Heer, heer'-ing*, not *hihr, hihr'-ing*.

Logically—End it *-kally*, not *-kly*.

Ritualistic—The *u* is sounded as in *unite*, and the *t* is sounded as *t*, not as *ch*.

Morale—"Condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc." (Webster's). Sound it *mo-ral'* (*o* as in obey, *a* preferably as in ask).

Opacity—*O-pas'-ih-ty*. The word is applied to a state of being opaque, "not reflecting light" (Webster's).

Indigenous — From the Latin *in*, "within," and *gignere*, "to beget." That which is indigenous is native to a certain place or habitation. It is not imported, acquired, exotic. Sound it *in-dij'-e-nus*.

"Blessed" (Matt. 13:16)—Participial adjective, sounded preferably as two syllables.

"A God of truth and without iniquity" (Deut. 32:4)—It is of interest to note that the Hebrew word *emunah*, translated "truth" in this verse (as in Psalm 100:5), is rendered "faith" in Hab. 2:4.

Emunah means literally "firmness, steadfastness, stability; as well as faithfulness and trust" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 53), and comes from the same root which gives us our word "amen." The term generally employed in the Old Testament to express the idea of "truth" is *emeth* (found, for example, in Psalm 25:5, 10, and Zech. 8:19), a word which means literally "firmness, faithfulness, truth, reliability, sureness, stability."

In Deut. 32:4, the noun *avel*, translated "iniquity," has the literal sense of "deviation, crookedness" and so "injustice, unrighteousness"; consequently Smith translates: "a trustworthy and never deceiving God"; while Kent suggests: "a God of faithfulness and without deceit."

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him" (Psalm 25:14)—The Hebrew word *Sōd*, here rendered "secret," means literally either "council or counsel," but is regularly used in the sense of either a group of familiar friends or with reference to the intimacy of their conversation. Thus the Margin of the Revised Version has: "the friendship of the Lord"; while another rendering is: "intimacy with Yahweh have those that fear him" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 691).

"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands" (Psalm 100:1) — A literal translation of the last three words would be "all the earth," as noted in the Margin of both the Authorized and Revised Versions. Consequently, Smith translates: "Hail the Lord joyously all the earth"; and Moffatt: "Shout praise, all earth, to the Eternal."

"The Word was God" (John 1:1)—Scholars hold that if John had intended to state that the Word was identical with the divine Person, actually God Himself, he would have used a different Greek idiom, *Ho Theos en ho Logos*, represented in English by "the Word was the God."

Dr. Loisy remarks that "the meaning of the phrase is clearly 'and the Word partook of the divine nature,'" and holds that the Word was not "personally identical with God, the Father" ("Le quatrième Evangile," p. 154f.); while Wescott notes that *theos* (translated "God" in the King James Version) is "necessarily without the article, inasmuch as it describes the nature of the Word and does not identify his person" ("Commentary on St. John," Vol. I, p. 6). Hence Goodspeed renders: "the Word was divine"; and Moffatt: "the Logos was divine."

"The Logos" — The Greek word *logos* may be used with reference either to speaking or to thinking. Hence, it means either "word" (see John 1:1, etc.) or "reason." Among the Greek philosophers and others, *Logos* was constantly used in the sense of "reason"; while in the Septuagint we read that it was by the *Logos* (the Word or Reason) of the Lord that the heavens were made (Psalm 33:6), and in Psalm 107:20 we are informed that "God sent his 'Logos' and healed them."

It is commonly held, however, that the primary meaning of *Logos* as used in John 1:1, 2 is "Word" rather than "Reason" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 382); while in commenting on this passage, Loisy contends that "the Word is not the reason of God . . . but, if one may say so, the expression of God" (*l'expression de Dieu*). In this connection, "word" or speech may be said to be the expression of "reason" or intelligence.

"The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us" (John 1:14)—A literal rendering would be: "The Word became flesh and pitched his tent (Revised Version Margin, 'tabernacled') among us"; for the verb *eskenose* comes from *skene*, "tent." Goodspeed has: "The Word became flesh and blood and lived for a while among us"; and Moffatt: "The Logos became flesh and tarried among us."

"The glory as of the only begotten of the Father" (John 1:14)—A literal rendering of the original would be: "Glory as of an only begotten from a father"; consequently we find: "Such honor as an only son receives from his father" (Goodspeed); and: "Glory such as an only sun enjoys from his father" (Moffat). Weymouth, however, prefers to translate: "The glory as of the Father's only Son, sent from his presence."

"And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace" (John 1:16)—The Greek words *charis anti charitos* can be literally translated "grace for grace" as here; but most scholars consider the phrase an idiomatic one meaning "grace succeeding grace perpetually, i. e., the richest abundance of grace" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 49).

"He went up into a mountain" (Matt. 5:1) — Literally ". . . the mountain." The traditional site of the "mount of the Beatitudes" is a square-shaped hill with two tops which rises out of the plain some five miles northwest of the town of Tiberias, and travelers point out that "the platform at the top is eminently suitable for the collection of a multitude and corresponds to the 'level place'" referred to in Luke's account of the Beatitudes (Luke 6:17, Revised Version. Compare Stanley: "Sinai and Palestine," p. 368f., and Williams: "Matthew," Vol. I, p. 145f.).

However, we have no means of identifying the "mountain" with certainty. It may simply have been, as some aver, the rising ground by the shore of the Lake of Galilee. The figurative significance, of course, is not without its interest.

"If thine eye be single . . . but if thine eye be evil" (Matt. 6:22f)—The Greek term *haplous*, rendered "single," is an interesting one. Its literal meaning is "simple" or "single"—in the sense of "not complicated or confused"; but it can also mean "whole," or, "when used of the eye, good, fulfilling its office, sound" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 57).

The word *poneros*, rendered "evil," means literally "harassed by labors" and then "bad," whether in bad physical or moral condition (*ibid.*, p. 530). Thus we find: "If then your eye is sound . . . but if your eye is unsound" (Goodspeed). Moffatt offers the interesting rendering: "If your Eye is generous . . . but if your Eye is selfish."

"Let us go speedily" (Zech. 8:21)—A literal rendering of the original would be: "Let us go, going," in which, as often in Hebrew idiom, the repetition of the word implies emphasis; though the precise nature of that emphasis is not defined. Hence the renderings: "Let us go speedily" or "continually" or "constantly." The Margin of the Authorized Version suggests: "Let us go continually."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910) was associated with her husband, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, in publishing and editing the Boston Commonwealth, an anti-slavery paper. After the Civil War she became an advocate of prison reform, woman suffrage and peace.

While in Albany, 1804, arguing for a new trial for Harry Croswell, a Federalist editor of Hudson, N. Y., who had been tried and convicted for libeling Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton made a remark about Aaron Burr which led to the duel which cost him his life, July 12, 1804.

"The greatest single news center in the world." This is what J. Fred Essary, Washington correspondent, Baltimore Sun, calls America's Capitol City.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harding, Mass.

ELEVEN - YEAR - OLD Richard W—— of this community recently became the proud possessor of a tool chest, including lock, key, a few "man-sized" tools, and a large supply of nails of all sizes.

"I didn't do any work to earn it," he said, "I just saved a fellow from drowning; that wasn't work." This is the story:

Some older boys dared 13-year-old Lawrence M—— to swim out to a raft in the Charles River near here, and when he was about 20 feet from the shore, in about 15 feet of water, he screamed and sank.

Although there were many older people around, they did not know what to do, and Richard, who was standing on the high diving board at the time, seemed to be the only one to grasp the situation, and act. He knew Lawrence was not a strong swimmer; so when he saw the boy going under, he dived off and swam over to the older boy, clutched him by the hair, and swam back to the raft with him.

Lawrence could not be coaxed into the water again to get back to shore, so while he was resting, Richard swam back to shore, then ran half a mile to the nearest house, where he borrowed an inner tube; he inflated it, then ran back to the water, and swam out to the raft again. After a while he persuaded Lawrence to lie down across the inner tube; then Richard swam for the shore, pushing the older boy ahead of him, none the worse for the experience.

Sometime later a woman in the town heard of the incident. After she had verified the story, she decided to send the tool chest to the boy at Christmas time, in recognition of his right thinking and prompt action.

What They Say

A Social Necessity

"A living wage for teachers is a policy which the Government must adopt in many states and cities of the country if we are to escape the charge that this important Government business is being wrung from sweated workers."—*E. M. Boddy, publisher.*

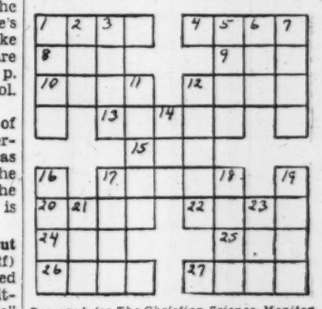
On Our Way

"We seem to be on our way but we are not yet out of the woods."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Good Neighbors

"A democracy must be bound together by the ties of neighborliness."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 83



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Humid.
4—Afghanistan is on this continent.
8—Biblical high priest.
9—To conclude.
10—To baffle.
12—Cause.
13—Bright.
15—River in Irish Free State.
17—Aquatic carnivorous animal.
20—One of the glasses of a telescope.
22—To plow and prepare for seed.
24—Resinous substance.
25—Observe.
26—Surface.
27—To measure.

Down

1—Obligation.
2—Wing or winglike part.
3—Machine for making meal or flour.
5—Chair.
6—Writing fluid.
7—Arabian seaport.
11—Highlanders of Scotland wear them in lieu of trousers.
12—Piece of paper.
14—Obtain.
16—Girl's name.
17—One time.
18—To pass to a higher position.
19—Composition for voices in three or more parts.
23—To allow.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Br-r-!'

By CARMACK

This time of year the first plunge into the ol' bath tub certainly is terrible —
But once I am wet all over I don't mind it so much —
And the drying off part is really quite nice-
But the best part of all is when he wraps me up in some dry towels and lets me cuddle up with him in a big easy chair while he reads a book or something —
Talk about being as snug as a bug in a rug - oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Making Money History

DISCUSSION of President Roosevelt's gold bill has brought out three points, if not more, which ought to have more extended attention by Congress and the people of the United States than is indicated by the current plans to hurry it through the House of Representatives with just four hours' debate.

First, perhaps, arises the question whether to undertake arbitrarily to set the value of the dollar at less than 60 cents in terms of its former value is not to attempt to set it too low. Such an experienced and partially sympathetic authority as Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer believes it is, and numerous others of competence agree with him. No one can say positively what the proper level of the dollar is, for that has yet to be shown. Forcing its value unduly low would be as unjust to wage earners and creditors as leaving it unduly high would be to debtors and agricultural producers. If Congress adopts the 60-cent upper limit without amendment to say, 65 or 70 cents, the Administration may find itself embarrassed by later developments.

Second is a query whether it is necessary and wise to transfer title to all gold from the Federal Reserve System to the Treasury; in other words, to have the Government instead of the Reserve System own the gold that backs the currency. Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has revealed that the board believed the Government should take only the gold profit from devaluation and leave the remainder with the banks.

President Roosevelt has made a persuasive case for the theory that the Government should have control not only over the coinage of gold but also over the gold itself. Clearly a revaluation either upward or downward is an act of the Government, and either the losses or profits of such an action should accrue not to the banks which are the custodians of the metal at the moment but to the people as represented by their Government.

Yet the transfer of these profits could be made by ordinary bookkeeping entries. Hence one may surmise that the President has something more than this in view. Heretofore the financial power as represented by the banking community has stood as almost a power apart from the Government. It has at times seemed to dictate to or at least make terms with the political authority. It has been able to do this, in part, because it held physical possession of the gold supply.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt believes that to transfer this yellow idol from the vaults of the banks to the vaults of the Treasury will give the upper hand to the political authority instead of the financial. But either of these may be a reckless tyrant. Is it better that political power should be able to put the banking system under the thumbscrew and thereby perhaps cripple business and investment, or that the financial power should be able to ignore political alarms when occasion permits it to squeeze dry the worker, the home owner and the small enterpriser? Neither should have full sway; a just balance must be preserved between them.

This brings us to the third question, how, if America is to have a managed currency, to provide a proper authority to manage it. Such a power needs an august and disinterested tribunal, well separated from either the political administration or the banking community. Decisions regarding the value of money and high monetary policy are, as Mr. Walter Lippmann points out in urging such a tribunal, really tremendous questions of justice affecting broad sections of the population if not indeed the whole citizenship.

At one time it was thought the Federal Reserve Board would fill a function akin to this, at least in the field of credit. It has not entirely fulfilled these expectations, partly because of insufficient power over the individual Reserve Banks. Possibly with some changes and the addition of authority over the value of the dollar, it could function satisfactorily as a High Court of Finance. This is only one suggestion. Many must be explored to find the correct one.

But this must be done. For these questions press urgently to be answered. And in the decisions of these weeks the United States is making monetary history which will influence its course for generations.

Can Society Be Pardoned?

THE plea of a mother that her son be saved from execution in Massachusetts has received wide publicity and should be read by a public presumably eager to stamp out crime. It contains no learned dialectics, is not even designed to throw any light on means of preventing crime, but it does disclose certain conditions in the social order that the criminal or his apologist may point to, erroneously, of course, to justify his offense.

The mother in her plea to Governor Ely said her son's venture into lawbreaking had been partially conditioned by the abject poverty of the family and the knowledge of graft and corruption in business and governmental circles. Substantially society is told that it is harboring and condoning circumstances that encourage criminality.

Society may well ask if it has done all in its power to eliminate the two abuses cited by the mother. The individual cannot escape responsibility for his wrongdoing, but surely the community also has a responsibility. Certainly the vast majority of delinquents and offenders emerge from the slums and poverty-goaded families. And yet America, where the crime problem is the most acute, has not one really large-scale slum clearance and rehabilitation project to its credit, according to housing experts.

Neither can it be said that society has attacked graft in high places, or questionable ethics in business with the same vehemence with which it has assailed the individual caught violating the letter of the law. Yet so long as society remains apathetic toward buying of lawmakers, illegal letting of municipal contracts, and fancy methods of business piracy, it is presenting the potential criminal with an example, which to him may condone his offense.

Society may continue to launch imposing drives against the law violater, but no amount of improvement in the agencies of apprehension and prosecution will adequately round out these attacks on crime. The actual prevention of crime is not in the jail or the court, but in all the ways and byways, thrown by society in the path of its members.

If society is to hold the scales of justice, let it be certain its own hands are clean; if it is to refuse pardons to convicted criminals, let it refuse pardons to its own shortcomings.

It takes discernment to attack effectively these more subtle causes of human delinquency. The mother's plea suggests reform in a direction, more difficult than the mere reorganizing of courts and police agencies. It suggests a broadening of the present oversimplified attack on crime to include the removal of difficult social and economic conditions, which appear to keep criminals springing up no matter how rapidly they are caught and convicted.

Recognize Mendieta

A HAPPY combination of forces has cast upon Cuban shores the forceful personality of Mendieta. Acclaimed by popular demonstration and supported by the irreconcilable oppositionists of yesterday, Col. Carlos Mendieta has the unexpected opportunity, given some good fortune and much good management, to save and to serve Cuba at a crucial hour in her history. The turn of events that made the impossible of yesterday the actuality of today must be capitalized by all. Cubans, Americans, Spaniards, Orientals and others vitally involved must put their shoulders to the wheel if the dark tomorrow of their yesterday is not to follow.

A prompt recognition by the American State Department of the Mendieta Government as soon as it begins to function can turn the fortuitous climax of a crisis into an excellent and stable government of a transitional nature between an era of intervention, formal or informal, and an era in which the complicating Platt Amendment may best be repealed and forgotten. Every day's delay in recognizing Provisional President Mendieta will lose him some of that vital support he needs to satisfy the demands of the American State Department. And if the State Department is both idealistic and realistic it will not and must not let the opportunity pass for saving the Cuban situation.

It must not be assumed that the recognition of Mendieta and the consequent strengthening of his hand will solve the Cuban problem. It is to be hoped that this may result but the facts of the situation are obvious. Emotions have been inflamed which it will take time and good works to quiet. Economic stresses are involved which will not be eased by a narrowly nationalistic view of the United States's sugar tariff. Factionalism has developed among the Cuban people which will require the utmost efforts to fuse.

Recognition of Mendieta would, however, have the immediate effect of removing from the Cuban stage the most unwelcome guest of the last four months, the subtle and demoralizing effect that goes with nonrecognition, and would give him and his colleagues the fullest and freest opportunity to concentrate on the internal problems of the island. These can be solved if the negative intervention implied in nonrecognition does not have to be wrestled with at the same time. Recognition should be the order of the day.

A Job for Planetaria

FRESH proof of popular interest in astronomy is provided by Mr. Charles Hayden's gift of $150,000 with which to purchase an "artificial heaven" for the planetarium that is to be built by the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This will be the fourth such astronomical theater in the United States. Only last November the Fels Planetarium was opened in Philadelphia. In these and the others throughout the world the stars and the planets are made to traverse and retraverse their courses for the edification of men.

An act of unthinkable audacity, this caging of celestial bodies would probably appear to the astronomers and astrologers of earliest times. Mr. Hayden, however, knew whereof he spoke when he said:

> I believe that the planetarium . . . should give more lively and sincere appreciation of the magnitude of the universe and of the belief that there must be a very much greater power than man which is responsible for wonderful things which are daily occurring in the universe.

And may that belief go beyond the superstitions that have been handed down the centuries by the astrologers of olden days. No planetaria were anciently needed to make men believe in a greater than human power. But that power was too often attributed to the sun, the moon and the stars in and of themselves.

The belief in the power of the planets and the stars to regulate the fortunes of men was assiduously fostered by the practitioners of the pseudo-science called astrology, by which future events were predicted from the positions of the celestial bodies. The postulates of this so-called science were based on the theory that the earth was the center around which the heavenly bodies revolved. When, therefore, progress in the study of astronomy reversed the evidence before men's eyes and proved that this theory was wholly wrong, belief in astrological phenomena should have been shattered. It was to a large extent, and astrology forfeited its prestige to astronomy.

But so general had been the belief that its hold on people's thought has not yet been entirely broken. Indeed, the last few years have witnessed an increased resort to horoscopes, palmists and fortune tellers for an insight into the future. Even the radio, infant product of science, has been utilized to spread abroad the false assertions of this age-old superstition.

To further dispel the illusions engendered by astrology—as well as to spread an acquaintance with the constellations—is, then, a job worthy of these magnificent planetaria. By demonstrating still more clearly the exact science of astronomy it is to be hoped that they will bring many people to accept the beauty, order and harmony revealed by astronomical law as evidence that one supreme power governs both the universe and man. The study of astronomy has brought that realization to many, even as far back as the time of Abraham. For, according to Josephus, it was the study of astronomy that convinced Abraham of the existence of but one God.

With the aids to that study now available, the wonders of the celestial phenomena are multiplied innumerably. Having granted a force that governs them, it is but a step to at least partial definition of that force. The serenity, stability and system so readily apparent from their motions are keys to the nature of the power governing them. Is not such deduction more logical and more inspiring than astrology's method of arbitrarily imputing certain characteristics to individual planets or stars and then designating advantages or disadvantages from the relative positions of the earth, the heavens and man at any given moment?

With this distinction in mind we echo Mr. Hayden's wish in regard to belief in a responsible power greater than man: "I hope the planetarium when completed will give many people that view of life."

The Casual Day

Pleasantly near Vassar, and convenient to New York City, a certain campus in which we have a not impersonal interest, overlooks the Hudson's broad waters. The brass buttons on the immaculate dress uniforms worn there must be shining more brightly these days—with reflected glory.

Carlos Hevia, Provisional President of Cuba for two days, and performing a useful service to the cause of stability there, may not have had time to think of the white stucco buildings with the spartan rooms in them, whose windows every winter morning look into the sunrise over Storm King Mountain. But perhaps from those gleaming walls, like the silver tones of "taps" at ten o'clock, a shout for Hevia is still echoing into the crisp air.

Of course we might go right home from the office today, put on the old shako, and the old dress uniform, and take a look at ourself in the mirror. But our wife would be sure to catch us at it, perhaps without catching the reflected glory.

"I have no use for novels with sad endings," Lloyd George once said. But what would he say of the movie versions of such novels, sometimes so sadly ended with "happy endings"?

INFLATION

And what the dollar will remember, now that it is safe again, is that when it did refuse to take wings it ran the danger of being attached to a balloon.

Some of its critics say NRA has raised prices too fast. Others say it has failed in its price-raising purpose. But so far as we know only one shop—a dry cleanser's on Boston's Massachusetts Avenue—has had the audacity to advertise:

NEW LOW NRA PRICES

Dear Casual:

Noted for wet weather, Washington and Oregon have passed all existing flood and rain records. Geologists, weather men, and even politicians have been consulted as to the reason for the downpour. Their answers have been, "Warm winds striking cold mountain peaks," . . . "the Japanese Current," . . . and "the repeal of prohibition." Now, from an unexpected source comes an answer which I feel you will consider the most plausible. In the new 1934 Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company's telephone directory there has been a marked increase in the listing of such names as Rainey, Showers, Waters, Lake, Rivers, Snow, Flood, and Bridges.

R. A. G.

"Prospects of real intentional monetary reform seem brighter than at any time since the convening of the London conference." This is how one New York paper describes British reaction to President Roosevelt's latest move in the field of currency. "Intentional monetary reform" is what strikes us, because it supports a suspicion that such reform is usually accidental. Of course, it may be the typesetter who needs to reform.

How, asks H. T., is a chap who owns one of the new automobiles to tell whether it's the motor knocking, or just the "knees"?

A household hint says: "When eggs are scarce and several are to be used, a teaspoonful of cornstarch may be used very satisfactorily in place of one egg." Unpopular public speakers are said to have given this suggestion their unqualified approval.

T. N. wonders if the metaphor about the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse has lost its force now in view of the stature attained by Mickey.

"*Most* vegetables, authorities say, are eaten with the fork. They are never eaten with a spoon." Thus does a specialist in etiquette advise an unwary public. Those vegetables which are *not* eaten with a fork, now—what does one eat them with? We have heard of one man who might solve the mystery for us. At dinner with his son one day he said: "Mine son, don't stick your elbows out like that. It iss bad manners; you might make your fadder cut his mout'."

Aunt 'Pheemy Smooths the Way

"WHAT fo' has Aunt 'Pheemy settled herself in ouah spar' bedroom, Tasie?" Cicero inquired one dark November morning as he sat down at his wife's spotless kitchen table and prepared to attack a mountainous pile of fluffy flannel cakes with poorly-disguised enthusiasm.

Anastasia looked at him knowingly. "Ise been 'lowin' to bring that question fo'ward myself, Cic'ro, but I ain't 'zactly had de courage, seein' as how Aunt 'Pheemy am yo' relation an' such a 'pealin' little soul. I do believe she am happier here dan what she war at Hallie Ann's: she relishes her food somethin' gratifyin' since she come here. I'm pow'ful fon' ob her, Cic'ro."

"Sho' I am fon' ob her, too, Tasie," Cicero admitted, "but it don' seem na'cherel fo' her to stay on an' on lessen she tells us she hab her min' all settled to stay here. I wish Aunt 'Pheemy would say somethin', Tasie."

Anastasia raised a cautioning finger but the moment for safely guarding speech had passed: Aunt 'Pheemy herself stood in the narrow doorway smiling benignly on her puzzled relatives.

"Good mawnin'," she said softly in that musical, husky voice that Anastasia declared she must "have copied from de English peerage." "I has come to set yo' min's at res' 'bout yo' ole Aunt Eupheemy. I has tried out all my rel'tives' homes fo' real 'spectable spells ob visitin' an' I has 'rived at de 'clusion dat yo' home am de restfulest, tharfo' I has 'cided to make it my headquartahs hencefo'th an' hereaftah."

* * *

Cicero looked steadily down at his huge, worn shoes, but Anastasia rose grandly to the occasion:

"That's right flatterin', Aunt 'Pheemy," she declared, "but is yo'-all sho' yo' wants to stay here right 'long?"

Aunt 'Pheemy smoothed her voluminous white apron with a slender, shapely hand: "I is arrived at dat 'clusion, Tasie," she explained, "aftah much cogitatin'. I has made my choice delib'atly an' I means to make it wuth w'ile fo' yo' an' Cic'ro (who am so taken up wif de idee dat he am neglectin' his hot cakes) to let me stay here 'right 'long."

Cicero looked up shamefacedly: "I reckon I been right rude, Aunt 'Pheemy, but—"

Aunt 'Pheemy waved a silencing hand.

"Yo' don' hab to 'splain yo'self, Cic'ro. I knows what yo'-all thinks. Yo' say to yo'self, 'Here am Aunt 'Pheemy bustin' in on ouah peacefu' home life like a flash ob lightnin' what don' know enuf to stop sputterin'.' Well, maybe I is bustin' in but I has an idee yo'-all won't min' when I 'splains myself."

"Aunt 'Pheemy," Anastasia interrupted, "we-all don' min' no-how. I has a real leanin' to'ard yo' an' Cic'ro am so ovahpow'd dat he ain't no words to 'spress hisself in."

"I don' notice that fac', Tasie. Don' yo' think yo' has to 'scuse Cic'ro, honey. I war jus' a mite too fas' fo' him. Here's how de lan' lies, chillen, I aims to stay here wif you-all 'cause I lubs yo' an' 'cause I pos'tively dotes on dat blessed chile Julius Cæsar Jr. I aims to han' ovah to you an' Cic'ro my hole fortune of cole cash dollahs what I don' save all my days an' den I means to watch how yo' spen's it: how dat suit you, Cic'ro?"

"You-all is awfu' gen'rous, Aunt 'Pheemy," Cicero replied, a lingering note of doubt in his voice, "but 'sposin' we don' spen' it to yo' likin'. What yo' gwine to do, Aunt 'Pheemy, I has to ax yo' dat?"

* * *

Aunt 'Pheemy smiled wisely. "I has it all planned out so's yo' will," she explained. "I aims to set Tasie, as is dead set to start it, up in de tea-room business, Cic'ro. I aims to gib her a hund'ed dollahs ob my money to buy tables an' paint an' dishes an' cha'rs fo' de ole barn lof' so she can get her tea-room runnin'. Dat new highway am bang up 'gainst de side ob de ba'n, Cic'ro, an' dar ain't a fit place to get good vittles fo' twenty miles comin' an' goin', an' now I axes yo' what yo' thinks ob yo' Aunt 'Pheemy?"

Cicero shook his head slowly: "You-all am real sma't, Aunt 'Pheemy, an' pow'fu' gen'rous, but I don' want Tasie workin' like dat. Tasie am my wife an' I 'lows to provide fo' her—"

"La me, Tasie," exclaimed Aunt 'Pheemy, "can't yo' set Cic'ro right?"

Anastasia smiled a little guiltily. "Don' be cross wif me, Cic'ro," she coaxed, "but de fac' am dat I thunk up dis here tea-room business. I is simply rarin' to sta't it, honey. You-all has worked so powfu' hard an' de dollahs has role in so reluctant like an' I is ust to doin' my pa't. I reckon it won't be much in de wintah but come spring a baked ham sandwich an' a tas' ob salad will fill ouah tea-room to ovahflowin'. 'Sides dat, Aunt 'Pheemy am all set to do de weather act—"

Aunt 'Pheemy interrupted hastily: "'Tain't weather, Tasie, it am atmosphere. Dat's me in one ob my mammy's ole-time cal'co dresses an' a gay bandanna tied 'roun' my haid an' Julius Cæsar Jr. all sweet an' clean holdin' onter my han' out on de front po'ch, all set to drap a curt'sy fo' atmosphere, yo know. We has de 'hole plot worked out, Cic'ro."

Cicero got up slowly: "Don' seem no time fo' me to say nothin' but I does 'preciate yo' fon'ness fo' us, Aunt 'Pheemy. Even iffen I can't quite undahstan' it."

* * *

Aunt 'Pheemy was even better than her word. The hundred dollars of her "fortune" was increased to allow for painting the front porch so that it would be a suitable background for her own contribution to the tea-room dignity and for the purchase of crisp curtains of dotted net; it was even stretched to include dishes gay with nasturtiums and morning-glories to further enhance the atmospheric charms of the room itself. Even Cicero began to show cheering evidences of hearty enthusiasm. Anastasia's rich voice rang out from early morning until dark as she wielded a brush heavily coated with apple-green paint. The sign itself arrived, fresh from the hands of the Reverend Ambrosius Thompson, the artistically inclined pastor of their little church—"Anastasia's Attic," the sign read and even Aunt 'Pheemy was at last convinced that "attic" was highly preferable to "loft."

In the short period of three weeks great changes were made. From the doorway of "the Attic" looking down the long room with its square green tables and its somewhat astonishing decorations, Anastasia could control her delight no longer:

"My but yo' pine tree quilt does look lubly on dat wall, Aunt 'Pheemy," she declared. "An' Sistah Hawkin's hooked rugs what she hopes to sell do len' an' air ob real 'stinction. An' warn't I sma't to hol' on to dem ole-fashioned picters what Mis' Milly's Ma gib me years ago an' I mos' cas' off a dozen times back? Yo' has to hab some antiks in a place like this'n."

* * *

It might have been merely accidental but Cicero could never bring himself to think so, that the tea-room was almost flooded with guests that first important day. Plainly as if he had heard and seen her, Cicero recognized the advance agent work of his Aunt Eupheemia. Not a reasonably prosperous family within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles but stopped at "Anastasia's Attic" that bright winter day for Anastasia's delicious sandwiches.

Aunt 'Pheemy, the very picture of colorful and romantic delight, bowed and scraped and curtsied and welcomed to her heart's content. Only one feature of the carefully-thought-out program was missing. Dressed in a sky-blue Buster Brown suit, Julius Cæsar Jr., he who was to lend the appealing juvenile touch to the gentle scene by clinging adoringly to his great-aunt 'Pheemy's hand, chose that particular morning to explore the lower floor of the barn. There, following bravely in the adventurous spirit of the great general for whom he was named, Julius Cæsar Jr. made a fascinating discovery.

In a dark corner of the barn he found a nest with three large brown eggs in it. Gleefully, he reached for them, took a step forward, then pitched ignominiously down upon them to the crisp sound of crackling shells.

Cicero heard his lusty cry and lifted his young son gently in his arms. "Reckon we men folks will stay out ob de way, honey," he explained, wiping long strings of golden egg from Julius Cæsar Jr.'s surprised face, "I ain't right suah yo' great-Aunt 'Pheemy would 'preciate dis here dash ob atmosphere!"

E. G. R. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How the Home Loan Works

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Abbot's article, "How the CWA Works in California," interested me greatly, and I would like to supplement it with a little story of how the home loan works in New Jersey. A couple in this vicinity faced the possibility of losing their home. The man has not had work for two and a half years. They used their savings as long as they lasted, but for a year taxes, interest and amortization, etc., were passed up. The mortgagee understood the circumstances and was willing to work with them to sell the house, but up to this time it has not been sold. However, a lawyer whom the mortgagee used in business transactions did his best to prevail upon his client to foreclose, which would have meant an additional burden to my friends of about $250.

My friends were disturbed by his letters, and the husband tried everywhere to get work. Shortly after the last letter, they read all about the home loan in the Monitor, and realized this was their hope. They located the local office, papers were filled out, and within two weeks an inspector had been to look the property over. These friends then told the mortgagee of their hope, and then the lawyer used his powers of persuasion to tell the woman she wanted the house or cash, not bonds. She told him she was perfectly satisfied, she didn't need the money, and would simply look for another investment. To make a long story short, the Government did the needful very promptly, and my friends are rejoicing that we have an understanding man at the head of our country.

About this time these people began to read about the CWA in the Monitor, and they found that, too, was a practical help. The husband obtained employment within two days, and I wish I could convey some idea of the joy and gratitude in that home.

No doubt you hear the same arguments against these measures as we, but something had to be done, and the expenditures will soon be made up, as it is all making for contented citizens.

(MRS.) EMMA L. KOJASSAR.

Bound Brook, N. J.

"Bar the Bar"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Bar the Bar," in the issue of January 2, was appropriately placed on the same page with a reprint from the Old Colony Memorial (Plymouth, Mass.), in which attention is called to a well-tried means of controlling liquor and reducing many of its evils. Government monopoly works well in Sweden.

Prohibition failed for the simple reason that it was an attempt to start midway up the ladder, instead of from the bottom rung. There is no need for statistics to prove that a number of people, constitutionally endowed with rights, believe that liquor does contribute to their contentment. Whether they are right or wrong in their opinion is aside from the point. They have their opinion and their right to it. If education and experience should lead them to change their opinion, then they might be willing to forgo a right, in exchange for the privilege of setting an example. Few of them, if they had opportunity, would vote for Avarice as a plank in a political platform; neither would they vote for Anarchy. Very few of them would object, "in principle," at any rate, to unadulterated liquor.

But it is avarice, and nothing else, that produces those phases of the liquor traffic which we all agree are evil. The craving for easy money causes people, who are blind or indifferent to self-respect, to exploit by any available means the weakness of others. Bored and discouraged people, hungry for conviviality denied to them by economic stress, are seldom wise. In fact, if they were wise, they would not be bored or discouraged. Being unwise, they are easy victims of the owners of chains of saloons and purveyors of poisonous stuff that makes further inroads on their judgment. Nevertheless, enough judgment remains in most of them to admit that a police authority resides in government, and that government is responsible for social order, which is being undermined and mocked by avarice.

So let government attack avarice. It is the same problem as the poison-gas-munitions business, but it will be time to attack that horror when sobriety shall have restored the public judgment. Evidently, as long as anyone can make a profit out of liquor, avarice will cause the worst types of humanity to seize that opportunity. The profit from liquor, if any, should accrue to the Government, for the relief of taxpayers, who have spent (it is no exaggeration) billions as a direct consequence of the ravages of the liquor evil.

Let government own, control and sell all the potable liquor. Then, if there are "unfortunate incidents," we shall know whom to blame and what to do about it. Let no man say truthfully that he can't get unadulterated liquor at a fair price through a lawful channel. If government gets the profit, government will soon attend to it that avaricious men have no more chance to share that profit than they have to sell bootleg postage stamps. It is a fair presumption that no modern government would dare to advertise liquor. Far more likely, government would take all the lure out of the business. There might be a wail about the passing of one more romance, but one more wail won't matter. It would be romance itself to have stripped romance from avarice.

Osprey, Fla. TALBOT MUNDY.

Another Story of "OK"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently in the Monitor I came across what I know to be an entirely erroneous explanation of OK.

During the Civil War, when I was going to school in Buffalo, N. Y., all the United States was amused by a telegram sent in answer to another telegram from someone high up in Washington—a senator, I believe—who could not spell correctly—and the telegram read "Oll Kright."

This was so amusing coming from where it did that OK was immediately accepted to mean "all right" both when speaking or writing.

Los Angeles. (MME.) KATHERINE DE COU-GLASER.